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INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5-6, 1970

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly sunny. Temp. 75-87 (23-31). Tomorrow: Little change. Temp. 73-85 (23-29). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 73-85 (23-29). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 73-85 (23-29). CHANGING: ROME: Sunny. Temp. 65-85 (19-25). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 65-85 (19-25). Yesterday's temp. 77-84.

Austria	65	S. Libya	85	Spain	75
Belgium	70	Switzerland	75	U.S.	75
Denmark	70	Turkey	75	Vietnam	75
France	75	Yugoslavia	75		
Germany	75				
Greece	75				
India	75				
Iran	75				
Italy	75				
Japan	75				
Lebanon	75				



Mrs. Josephine Matlock at work at her life-saving switchboard.

Transatlantic Call Foils Suicide

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT).—A suicide in Paris was frustrated by a complex transatlantic rescue effort involving a New York City policeman, an overseas telephone operator and the Paris police.

It began with a telephone call to police headquarters here from a man in Mahwah, N.J., and ended with the French police entering the gas-filled apartment of a 24-year-old publicity agent, Fabienne Bourdon, finding her with her wrists slashed and taking her to a hospital.

According to the account given out yesterday by the police here, Patrolman Joseph P. Gordon, on duty in the correspondence section at headquarters, received a call at 11:20 a.m. Wednesday from Neal Henry, a pipe importer. He said he was calling after his effort to get help in New Jersey proved futile.

Mr. Gordon said that Mr. Henry shouted, "I want Interpol!" and then explained that a friend to whom he was talking on another line had cut his wrists and jumped on the gas in her Paris apartment. Mr. Henry said he asked an associate of his to contact

Girl's Life Saved By Paris Police Alerted by N.Y.

By Linda Charlton

Paris, Sept. 4 (NYT).—A suicide in Paris was frustrated by a complex transatlantic rescue effort involving a New York City policeman, an overseas telephone operator and the Paris police.

It began with a telephone call to police headquarters here from a man in Mahwah, N.J., and ended with the French police entering the gas-filled apartment of a 24-year-old publicity agent, Fabienne Bourdon, finding her with her wrists slashed and taking her to a hospital.

operators on the 11th floor of the building to stop dialing for a minute, and she got a circuit that was clear.

Once in touch with the chief Paris operator, Mrs. Matlock outlined the problem and, because the connection was poor, suggested Patrolman Gordon that he give her the details and she would relay them.

"The Paris police responded quickly," Mr. Gordon said, "but they did not have the number of the apartment and I could hear them ask the operator for the information."

"I yelled to Mr. Henry, and he told me she had her own apartment and he gave me the number, and I told the operator. And as Mr. Henry was talking to the woman, I could hear him say that the Paris police had entered the apartment."

The entire incident, according to Mrs. Matlock, took 38 minutes. The whole conversation, Mrs. Matlock said, was conducted in English, which she said was spoken by all international operators in other countries. Mrs. Matlock, Patrolman Gordon said, "deserves all the credit." He said he had heard that Mrs. Bourdon was in fair condition yesterday.

U.S. Jobless Rate Hits a 6-Year High

Payroll Positions Decline Again

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—Unemployment inched up to 5.1 percent last month—the highest level since October, 1964—and payroll jobs declined for the fourth month out of the last five, the government announced today.

While the increase in the seasonally adjusted jobless rate from 5 percent in July is not considered statistically significant, the plight of those on the lower rungs of the occupational ladder definitely worsened and there was little in the monthly report to confirm claims by administration spokesmen that the economic climate is improving.

White House economists have taken pains to point out, however, that unemployment is likely to increase a bit more at the same time that other indicators of business activity are improving.

Non-Farm Payroll. Underlining the year-long slide in the economy were figures for non-farm payroll employment, which at 70,724,000 was down slightly from a year ago and off 90,000 from July after seasonal adjustment. Normally an annual increase of about 1.5 million is expected.

Two of the hardest hit sectors of the economy in August were manufacturing and construction, where jobs declined by 75,000 and 40,000 respectively after seasonal adjustment.

The unemployment rate for construction workers jumped from 11 to 12.2 percent. A year ago it was 7 percent in this highly seasonal occupation, where jobless rates regularly exceed the overall average.

White Collar Decline. The rate for blue-collar workers, as a whole, advanced from 6.5 to 7 percent.

There was a corresponding decline among white collar workers from 3.1 to 2.7 percent.

Although some of the burden of unemployment was shifted among occupational groups—from white to blue collar workers—there was little evidence of deterioration along racial lines.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for whites edged up from 4.7 to 4.8 percent and that for nonwhites from 8.3 to 8.4 percent—neither increase statistically significant.

Black Rate. Black unemployment thus remained below its historic 2-to-1 ratio to white for the tenth month out of the last 12.

Rates for adult males remained steady at 3.7 percent and for women declined a bit, from 5 to 4.8. That for teen-agers rose substantially from 13.9 to 15.9 percent. But this is an exceedingly volatile rate subject to wide monthly fluctuations. Customarily high, the rate has risen far less on a percentage basis than those for other broad groups of workers.

The rate for black teen-agers dipped slightly to a bit under 30 percent. This is up from 24 percent a year ago.

The month's figures did confirm White House claims that at least the upward surge in unemployment has been largely halted. The August rate was virtually unchanged from the 5 percent level in May.



King Hussein of Jordan

Hussein Asks Big Four Help On Iraq Threat

By Stephens Brooking

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP).—King Hussein of Jordan has asked for help from the Big Four in the face of an Iraqi threat to intervene militarily to protect Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan, diplomatic sources said today.

The Jordanian government made its appeal in separate messages to the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain.

[Jordan's Foreign Minister Anton Atallah tonight denied that Jordan had asked for help from the Big Four, Amman radio reports.]

"In the name of the Jordanian government, I deny these reports," Mr. Atallah said.

The highly placed sources in Paris said Jordan did not specify what kind of support it wanted, but at the same time, the government made no attempt to hide its preoccupation with the Iraqi ultimatum.

Meanwhile in Amman Palestinian guerrillas today insisted on two conditions before starting talks with Hussein's government on preventing further clashes between guerrillas and the Jordanian Army.

The Central Committee of the Palestine resistance movement, which comprises the ten main guerrilla organizations, said in a statement these conditions were:

● Withdrawal of the army from positions taken up around Amman after the king's acceptance of the U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East Aug. 7.

● Purging the army and security forces in Jordan of "suspected anti-guerrilla elements."

Once these conditions are met, the Central Committee is willing to end the guerrillas' armed presence in Amman and enter in good faith into talks with the government to end the current crisis, the statement said.

Hussein last night suggested the talks in a ten-minute radio address in which he expressed his determination to restore order in the country with or without the cooperation of guerrillas.

Guerrilla leaders are certain to bring up their crisis-like conditions at a. emergency session of the Arab League council scheduled for tomorrow in Cairo to mediate between guerrillas and Hussein's regime.

Sporadic Outbursts. There were sporadic outbursts of gunfire in Amman this morning. But government and guerrilla sources emphasized there were no new clashes between the army and guerrillas.

Firing broke out in Amman again tonight. Rockets lit the sky over the darkened city. The firing appeared to come from several directions. It was mostly small arms fire, but two or three heavy thuds were also heard.

Baghdad told Jordan last Tuesday it would take the "necessary" measures to protect the guerrillas in their running battle with Hussein. Iraq has an estimated 12,000 troops stationed in Jordan, most of them within easy striking distance of Amman.

[According to a Reuters dispatch, there was no evidence (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).

Russia to Study the U.S. Charges That Egypt Violates Cease-Fire...

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, affirming its desire for a political settlement in the Middle East, has informed the United States that it will study Washington's charges that Egypt has violated the Middle East cease-fire agreement by moving new Soviet missiles closer to the Suez Canal.

Informed sources said today that U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam had warned that the Middle East peace efforts could be endangered by the alleged violations by Egypt, whose main supporter is the Soviet Union. He delivered the warning in his

meeting yesterday with Vladimir M. Vinogradov, a deputy foreign minister.

Mr. Vinogradov, a Middle East expert, reportedly made no comment on the charges, saying merely that they would be studied. He and other Soviet officials have stressed to American diplomats in recent days their government's commitment to a settlement in the Middle East, the sources said.

Mr. Beam did not present the Russians with detailed photos and other data on the alleged violations, but spoke more about the political importance of the need to adhere to the agreement. The details on the viola-

tions were given to Egyptian authorities in Cairo, sources said.

This was not the first meeting Mr. Beam has had with Soviet officials on the recent Middle East situation. He has met with officials regularly since the cease-fire went into effect last month, the sources said.

Sources here do not anticipate a quick Soviet reply to Mr. Beam's entreaties. In fact, most diplomats doubt that Moscow will ever reply on the merits of the charges, which are presented here to be accounted. Moscow is determined not to embarrass Cairo publicly.

The best that American of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...as Cairo Rejects the Accusation

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Egypt today denied U.S. charges that it has violated the Suez Canal cease-fire agreement and accused Israel of breaching the agreement.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad today told Donald Bergus, chief of the U.S. Interests mission here, that American statements about Egyptian violations were "completely far from the truth."

The minister also told Mr. Bergus that Israel had committed

ted numerous violations of the cease-fire by building fortifications on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal.

"The United States said nothing about these violations of them," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that the Egyptian minister told the United States that "yielded to Israeli pressure and threats" by announcing that Egypt has violated the cease-fire arrangements.

He said that Mr. Riad informed Mr. Bergus that in accepting the American peace initiative Egypt wanted to reassert her desire to achieve peace on the basis of the UN Security Council resolution.

Egypt has ascertained that the behavior of the Israeli government and statements of its officials indicate that it is still determined to pursue its "expansionist policy," he said.

He claimed that although two months had elapsed since the American initiative Israel has refused to contact Gunnar Jarving, the UN peace mediator.

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...and U.S. Calls for Withdrawal of Missiles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP).—A State Department spokesman today indicated that the United States has requested the withdrawal of Soviet missiles put in the Suez Canal cease-fire zone in violation of the standstill agreement between Israel and Egypt.

"We are seeking rectification of the situation arising out of our confirmed evidence of the violation of the standstill in

the prohibited zone on the west side" of the Suez Canal, Press Officer Robert J. McCloskey said in a news conference.

He firmly declined, however, to define what type of rectification is sought.

Mr. McCloskey responded to a question inquiring what specifically the United States had asked in yesterday's notes to the Soviet Union and to Egypt.

The question was prompted by obvious State Department displeasure with newspaper reports today asserting that the United States merely asked that the Russians and Egypt-

ans halt the violations of the standstill agreement but did not request that the status quo be restored.

The reports were written on the basis of the cautious announcement made by Mr. McCloskey at his briefing yesterday when he acknowledged that the United States had evidence confirming the cease-fire standstill violations and that the matter was being taken up in Moscow and Cairo.

Mr. McCloskey's explanatory words were interpreted apparently as meaning that the United States assumed a cautiously soft attitude by asking only that no further violations should occur.

The spokesman brushed off a barrage of questions striving to get some definition of the meaning of the word "rectification" which, as Mr. McCloskey said, the United States is now seeking.

"I have no further comment," Mr. McCloskey said when asked specifically whether it meant a rollback of the missiles installed in the cease-fire zone.

Mr. McCloskey confirmed that both notes were delivered yesterday. U.S. Ambassador Jacob Beam handed one to Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Vladimir M. Vinogradov in Moscow while Donald G. Bergus, the senior American diplomat in Cairo, presented one to Mohamed Riad, President Gamal Abdel Nasser's foreign policy adviser.

Responding to other questions on the Middle East situation, Mr. McCloskey declined to name any countries which the United States believe have violated the cease-fire.

Other officials explained this restraint by saying it is obvious. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

5 Soviet Ships May Establish Base at Cuba

SAINT JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 4 (UPI).—U.S. military concern that the Soviet Union may be planning a naval base in Cuba deepened today as a fleet of Soviet warships approached the Caribbean for the second time this year.

The five-ship squadron, now west of Bermuda and on a southwest course, possibly toward the passage between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, includes a guided missile cruiser and guided missile destroyer.

If the presence of a submarine tender in the group is confirmed, it will be an interesting characteristic, a U.S. Navy spokesman said. As far as the Navy knows, Russia has no submarines in the area now, he said. Any present missions can only be speculative.

The spokesman said that all of the ships in the group are relatively new, the oldest having been built in 1965.

The Defense Department in Washington said that the squadron would enter the Caribbean tomorrow if it continued on its present course and speed.

Last week the commander of the Caribbean Sea Frontier and the 14th Naval District, Rear Adm. Russell G. Ward, said in a speech in San Juan that Russia would probably establish a naval base on Cuba in the near future.

Referring to Adm. Ward's statement, a spokesman said today that the city of Cienfuegos, on Cuba's south coast, was a likely site for the Russian naval base, although Havana already has all the necessary facilities to handle large warships.

Cienfuegos, situated about midway along the southern coastal plain, has a large natural bay and has long been used by fishing and cargo vessels.

Cienfuegos is about 400 miles west of the U.S. Navy's base at Guantanamo Bay. That base can handle the largest ships in the U.S. Navy and has two airfields large enough to accommodate any size and type of plane. About 9,000 military personnel are stationed here.

A Bombing in Rome. ROME, Sept. 4 (AP).—A large bomb exploded before dawn today in front of an Alfa Romeo salesroom, damaging a half dozen autos on display and injuring a passing policeman. The policeman said he was nearly run down by two long-haired youths who fled the scene in an auto just before the blast.

Makarova, Soviet Ballerina, Granted Asylum in Britain

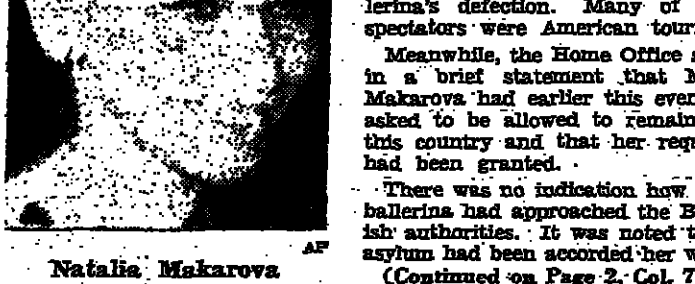
By Paul Hoffmann

LONDON, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Natalia Makarova, a leading ballerina of the Leningrad Kirov Ballet, sought and obtained political asylum in Britain tonight. She defected to the West at the end of a six-week season at the Royal Festival Hall here. Miss Makarova, whose performance in "Giselle" and in "Swan Lake" won acclaim by London critics, was not scheduled to appear tonight in the first of three farewell performances of the Soviet troupe to be given over the weekend.

The capacity audience at the large, modern hall on the south bank of the Thames, who applauded a program of "Mixed Diversions," were unaware of the ballerina's defection. Many of the spectators were American tourists.

Meanwhile, the Home Office said in a brief statement that Miss Makarova had earlier this evening asked to be allowed to remain in this country and that her request had been granted.

There was no indication how the ballerina had approached the British authorities. It was noted that asylum had been accorded her with (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Natalia Makarova

Von Braun's V-2 Team ('Our Germans') Hit by Space Agency Layoffs

By John Noble Wilford

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. (NYT).—Twenty-five years ago, they were the prize booty of World War II. When they were brought to this country, they became the nucleus of the engineering team that launched the first American satellite and built the Saturn 5 moon rocket.

They were "our Germans," the famous V-2 rocket team of Dr. Werner von Braun, and they felt that surely their jobs were secure despite budget cuts and layoffs in the nation's space program. But they were wrong.

About a dozen veterans of the original 118-member von Braun team have received notice of either demotions or layoffs at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Marshall Space Flight Center here. At least seven of them will lose their jobs altogether before Oct. 1 because of new manpower reductions.

Ironically, their notices came just as they were planning a reunion here later this month to mark the 25th anniversary of their arrival in the United States.

The action has left the men stunned, confused and, in some cases, bitter. They are eligible for retirement, but at only modest pensions. Because of their ages—late 50s and early 60s—their chances of finding jobs in their field are considered poor, especially in light of



Werner von Braun, broken arm in cast, and team at the time of their surrender in 1945.

depressed conditions throughout the aerospace industry.

Two men did not care even to discuss the matter. "How would you feel?" was the only comment of Werner G. Filler, a 56-year-old engineer.

"Our Jews are dragging the floor," the wife of one of the men said. "We didn't expect this blow, and we were not prepared for it."

One who was prepared is Walter F. Wiesman, who is 50 years old and the space center's internal communications coordinator. He had planned to retire next year anyway to devote full time to his sideline as lecturer and consultant. As an industrial management specialist, he was the only non-technical member of the original team.

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To Press for SAM Withdrawal

U.S. Trip for Mrs. Meir Advanced

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir today advanced by a month the schedule for her planned United States visit, which now is to begin within two or three weeks. The change will allow an earlier buildup of pressure on the U.S. to seek removal of Soviet-made missiles placed near the Egyptian bank of the Suez Canal during the month-old cease-fire.

The premier's office gave up precise dates in making Mrs. Meir's travel plans known, except to say that it would be after the middle of the month.

[In Washington, the White House confirmed today that President Nixon likely would meet Mrs. Meir during her unofficial visit to the United States, probably on Sept. 17, the UPI reported.]

Since Foreign Minister Abba Eban is to arrive in New York about Sept. 15, Mrs. Meir's subsequent visit adds a new and higher level to the anticipated dialogue with the United States.



Golda Meir

The United States as attempts are made to put the peacekeeping effort between Israel and the Arab states back in operation.

Yesterday's announcement by the State Department that Egypt had been violating the month-old cease-fire arrangements—as Israel has been alone in claiming for most of that period—brought an end to what American and Israeli analysts consider an unsavory, and probably unnecessary, dispute between the two governments.

Friction remains, and presumably will continue up to and perhaps after Mrs. Meir's anticipated talks with President Nixon. This centers on whether the Nixon administration will be able to take satisfactory steps to restore the integrity of the cease-fire which it undertook to guarantee, now that one side has allegedly broken it.

As a start, Israelis expect Egypt to stop constructing launching sites for its Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft missiles in the Suez Canal Zone, something they allegedly have been doing since the first hours of the cease-fire Aug. 7.

Mrs. Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan are publicly demanding more United States pressure to ensure that the missiles already deployed in violation of the cease-fire and standstill agreement be removed. The premier made this demand late last night, after hearing that the U.S. government had finally admitted the Egyptian breach of the truce.

Mr. Eban indicated in a television interview this evening that the cabinet had not yet decided whether Israel's acting negotiator for the indirect peace talks with the Arab states should return to the United Nations.

To Take Action [Mr. Eban also said in the interview that Israel had the right to act on its own against missile bases Egypt allegedly set up in violation of the cease-fire. United Press International reported.]

["We have taken this up with the United States and the United States has recognized the facts," Mr. Eban said. "Israel is entitled by the principle of reciprocity to take action on the political level and on any other level it deems necessary. We are now pursuing political methods."]

The negotiator, Yosef Tekoah, Israel's permanent representative at the UN, has been in Jerusalem for the last nine days on what started as routine consultations but became Israel's way of stalling the peace talks until the missile buildup had been taken seriously.

"We have decided to keep Ambassador Tekoah here for the purpose of further consultations on our position," Mr. Eban said. "In a few days the consultations will continue and decisions will be reached."

The cabinet is to discuss Mr. Tekoah's mission at its regular session Sunday. "We'll see how things develop, and then decide whether or not he should return," a senior official said.

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Heikal Rules Out Military Settlement

Calls Political Accord Only Mideast Solution

CAIRO, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Egyptian Information Minister Mohammed Heikal said today that there can be no military settlement in the Middle East—that a political agreement is the only solution.

Mr. Heikal, writing in today's edition of the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram, which he edits, outlined Egypt's attitude toward Israel and the other Arab states since before the 1967 war. He also said it was Egypt's determination to involve itself with the Arab world that was the cause of all its troubles.

Defending President Gamal Abdel Nasser's current policy, Mr. Heikal said, "There cannot be a peaceful settlement while the enemy is occupying our lands. And the enemy will not let go of this land unless we force him to do so."

"There cannot be a military settlement, because no force in the world can achieve its aims all the way."

"The only way for us is in a political settlement, which means introducing military, economic and diplomatic pressures to achieve our aims," Mr. Heikal said.

Arab Dilemma Taking a sideswipe at Syria and Algeria—both of which have rejected the American peace-seeking plan accepted by Mr. Nasser—Mr. Heikal said, "Egypt's determination to keep the Arab world's destiny locked with its own has been the cause of its difficulties, both with Israel and with some of its Arab compatriots."

Mr. Heikal noted that Egypt had helped Algeria in its struggle against the French and the Yemans in their fight with the Imam's family. "In 1967 Egypt faced its greatest problem—all-out war—because of the (Israeli) threat which was facing Syria at the time."

Mr. Heikal said there are serious doubts whether Syria is really threatened by Israel.

"This doubt was expressed by—among other people—the late Gen. Abdel Moneim Riad, who a few weeks before the start of the Six Day War said, 'I am something dangerous in the Middle East, centering around Damascus—something against Cairo.'"

Mr. Heikal wrote. Gen. Riad, Egyptian Army chief of staff, was killed by an Israeli shell in March, 1969.

Mr. Heikal said that although doubts were expressed, Egypt entered the war, but did not succeed.

"After the war, some Arab states refused to accept the cease-fire and called for the continuation of the battle at all costs. The leader of this camp was Algerian," Mr. Heikal said.

Kosygin and Boumediene Mr. Heikal described a conversation which he said took place between Algeria's Mr. Boumediene and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin. He said that in a heated argument Mr. Boumediene demanded greater participation in the Arab-Israeli struggle by the Russians, and that Mr. Kosygin replied, "Do you want us to fight the war for you?"

Mr. Heikal said that after the Six Day War some Arab states began calling for a war to liberate the occupied lands.

"How can such a war be fought on the Egyptian front, when there is the Suez Canal acting as a barrier and the enemy entrenched on the other side?" he asked.

"And how can this kind of war be fought on the eastern front, with all the divisions and differences between the countries of that region?"

Taking all these viewpoints into consideration, Mr. Heikal said, Egypt had decided to:

• Say yes to the 1967 cease-fire to rebuild its strength.

• Accept further military assistance from the Soviet Union.

Concorde Test Delayed BRISTOL, England, Sept. 4 (AP).—Turbulent air high over western Britain kept the supersonic Concorde grounded today for the third day in a row. The British prototype was scheduled to fly down an 800-mile flight path at speeds up to more than 1,100 miles an hour.

Rats Become Homosexual in Test Of Chemical Rated an Aphrodisiac

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP).—A chemical thought to be an aphrodisiac really makes male rats homosexual, two scientists reported yesterday.

The chemical was known to trigger "mounting behavior" in male rats. But reported Dr. Richard E. Thelen and William F. Luttig, the male rats mounted other males only.

The two scientists from the University of California at Irvine injected the chemical, P-chlorophenylalanine (PCPA) in a methyl alcohol solution into male rats that were "sexually experienced and known to be vigorous copulators." The scientists were studying the effects of the chemical on the mind.

The male rats were less sexually active with female partners after receiving the chemical than before, the scientists reported in the current issue of Science magazine.

The chemical is known to inhibit the production of one of the brain's most important chemicals, serotonin, which has been found to affect sleep. Serotonin has also been implicated in such mental illness as schizophrenia, and is also believed to affect animals' sexual drive.

Drs. Whalen and Luttig suggested that PCPA disturbed the male rats' "ability to adequately distinguish appropriate sexual partners."



VIETNAM VETS—Police question three war veterans captured after a battle in the streets of Saigon.

Reds Counterattack in Effort To Retake Cambodian Town

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 4 (UPI).—Viet Cong forces counterattacked in waves last night in a series of assaults south of Phnom Penh near a key town recaptured a few hours earlier by Cambodian troops, military spokesmen said today.

They said the Viet Cong launched three waves of assaults against Cambodian defenders of the devastated town of Srang, 20 miles (32 kms) south of Phnom Penh, and brought up 82-mm mortars and 75-mm recoilless rifles in an attack against Trum Khmar, less than two miles from Srang.

Recaptured by Cambodian forces yesterday, Srang is 26 miles south of the capital.

Cambodian spokesmen said the attacks were part of a stepped-up Communist pressure in the region south of Phnom Penh. Srang was the scene of heavy fighting three months ago. It was captured last Sunday by the Viet Cong.

Cambodian spokesmen said 20 Communist troops were found dead today on the edge of the Cambodian positions at Srang. Two Cambodian soldiers were killed, along with one civilian and a Buddhist monk.

The Cambodians called in airstrikes against the Communists attacking at Trum Khmar. In keeping with government policy, the nationality of the aircraft was not disclosed.

One Cambodian soldier was killed and five wounded in the fighting at Trum Khmar, and several Communists were killed in the air strikes, but no specific Communist casualty figure was given.

The Cambodian high command said six Cambodian troops were killed and 42 wounded in recapturing Srang yesterday. The spokesmen said the Communists lost at least 14 killed and dragged an unknown number of other dead and wounded away when they withdrew.

A Cambodian patrol at Prey Sank, 52 miles south of Phnom Penh, clashed with Communist forces yesterday, killing four.

War in Vietnam SAIGON, Sept. 4 (AP).—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops stepped up their rocket and mortar attacks overnight in the 34 Military Region of South Vietnam, which stretches from Saigon northward to the Cambodian border.

The U.S. command reported today at least three significant rocket and mortar attacks in the 34 Region against American positions ranging from 37 miles northeast to 57 miles northwest of Saigon.

Some Americans were wounded but none killed, the command said. Little ground fighting was reported across the country.

Reds Massing PHNOM PENH, Sept. 4 (AP).—Up to ten Communist divisions are now in Cambodia or are moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail with orders from Hanoi to launch a major new offensive in Vietnam, senior Communist diplomatic sources report.

Judging by the size of the army the Communists are reportedly massing, it would appear they are preparing for a campaign as large as any in the history of the Vietnam war, with the possible exception of the destructive Tet campaign of February, 1968.

4 More Newsmen Reported Slain by Cambodian Reds NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting Co. said today that they have reported the deaths of four of their staff members taken prisoner have been killed.

NBC said a Dutch student held prisoner for six weeks and recently released said NBC correspondent Welles Hangan, 40, their bureau chief in Hong Kong, Japanese soundman Yoshikazu Waku and West German cameraman Dieter Bellendorf were killed.

CBS said they have a report, apparently from the same source, that Japanese cameraman Tomoharu Ishi, who had been with CBS since 1955, also was killed.

NBC said that according to the report from the former prisoner, who said a North Vietnamese officer gave him the information, Mr. Hangan and Mr. Waku were killed when they tried to escape during action shortly after they were captured May 30 near Takeo, 32 miles south of Phnom Penh. At the same time, three CBS men were killed—George Syvertsen, 38, Gerald Miller, and Indian cameraman Ramnik Lekhi. Their bodies were found a few days later.

Russia Says It Will Return U.S. Space Capsule It Found

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The Russians will return an "experimental U.S. space capsule" plucked from the sea by Soviet fishermen. The Soviets will transfer it to a U.S. icebreaker tomorrow, the official Tass news agency said today.

"The experimental space capsule which was launched under the Apollo program and was found in the Bay of Biscay by Soviet fishermen will be transferred to U.S. representatives," Tass said.

"The U.S. icebreaker Southwind will come to Murmansk to take the capsule on Saturday."

Tass said a U.S. Embassy official, William Harben, naval attaché Franklin Babbitt and a deputy military attaché, Richard M. Rodina, arrived in Murmansk today.

The report did not say when the fishermen found the capsule. A U.S. Embassy spokesman here had said earlier that the Southwind, a 268-foot Arctic icebreaker, would be berthed at Murmansk from tomorrow through Monday to provide its crew some shore leave. He did not mention the capsule.

Quarried on the Tass report, an embassy spokesman said the Russians had not notified U.S. officials of their intention to transfer the capsule, although they had informed the embassy about two weeks ago that they had it.

"The Southwind is going to Murmansk for the reasons we stated earlier, rest and relaxation," he said, "and I think it's a pretty good guess the commanding officer of the ship doesn't know anything about this."

"The Soviets did tell us about two weeks ago they had something of ours that had fallen from space and that it was in Murmansk," he added. "But they apparently decided without telling us to take the occasion of the Southwind visit to give the hardware back."

He said the three U.S. Embassy officials had gone to Murmansk merely to greet the ship on its rest stop, as it had been described by the embassy before the Soviet announcement.

He said the embassy did not know exactly what kind of capsule the Russians had at Murmansk.

Probably Dummy, NASA Says WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The U.S. space agency said today that what the Russians have found probably is a dummy Apollo moonship that blew off a U.S. Navy vessel two years ago.

While the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said it was not sure, it said the capsule was not immediately announced.

The extraordinary police precautions were taken as a result of rumors reaching German police from the Dutch capital, The Hague. Police said that the rumors suggested that Ambrose, a separatist or other Indonesian fanatic, who tried to wreck Mr. Suharto's visit to the Netherlands yesterday might make an attempt on his life during the German visit.

Mr. Suharto cut his planned three-day visit to the Netherlands to one day after the home of Indonesian Ambassador in The Hague was raided by a rebel group. Police said the rumors suggest that Ambrose extremists were trying to enter West Germany illegally.

In addition West German Volksrecht, Young Democrats' representatives of the few hundred Indonesians working in Germany threatened to stage demonstrations. The Young Democrats called on the Bonn government to ban economic aid to the "Indonesian military dictatorship."

But, by late afternoon, no demonstrations were reported. On the diplomatic level, the Indonesian president's visit got to a cordial start.

West German President Gus Heinemann met Mr. Suharto at his delegation's airport at Luch in the German seaside official residence, Mr. Heinemann warmly praised Indonesia.

"In recent years, Indonesia has become a major factor for stability in Asia," Mr. Heinemann said. "We are impressed by the efforts your country is making, with the help of its natural riches, to build its economy."

WEATHER

ALABAMA... 74 Sunny
ALASKA... 72 Cloudy
ARIZONA... 72 Partly cloudy
ARKANSAS... 72 Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA... 72 Partly cloudy
CANADA... 72 Partly cloudy
CHINA... 72 Partly cloudy
CUBA... 72 Partly cloudy
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FINLAND... 72 Partly cloudy
FRANCE... 72 Partly cloudy
GERMANY... 72 Partly cloudy
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THAILAND... 72 Partly cloudy
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U.S.A... 72 Partly cloudy
U.S.S.R... 72 Partly cloudy
WEST GERMANY... 72 Partly cloudy
YUGOSLAVIA... 72 Partly cloudy

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At Dias Dinner

Nixon Vows a Better Future For the Mexican-Americans

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 4 (UPI)—President Nixon warmly welcomed Mexican President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz here yesterday and promised a better future for Mexican-Americans in the United States.

At one of the largest state dinners ever given—much larger than any ever given at the White House—the President hailed Mr. Diaz Ordaz as a "great" president who

has contributed much to Mexican-American friendship. Former President Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson came from Johnson City, Tex., for the dinner given in the ornate crown room of the Hotel Del Coronado. The head table was set with the Truman china flown here from the White House.

President and Mrs. Nixon flew by helicopter from their home in San Clemente to the North Island Naval Air Station to welcome the Mexican president when he landed at noon. He was given full military honors at the naval base and the two presidents drove in Mr. Nixon's open car to the Del Coronado.

"Stop War, Not Pot"

Large crowds lined the streets to cheer them and most of the signs were friendly. There were a few anti-Vietnam signs and shouts and at one point someone set off several firecrackers, which the two presidents apparently did not notice. One sign said: "Stop the War, Not the Pot."

As the motorcade reached the hotel, police dispersed a crowd of 40 to 50 Mexican-Americans who were shouting obscenities. The police said at least two bottles were thrown at them before they dispersed the group.

With last Saturday's Mexican-American riot in Los Angeles apparently on his mind, Mr. Nixon paid tribute in his welcoming speech to the "great contribution that Mexican-Americans have made to our country and are making."

"I think of that contribution and of the debt we owe to them—an obligation that we have not adequately fulfilled in the past and that we hope we can more adequately fulfill in the future so that all Mexican-Americans can play their equal part in the progress of this nation."

In reply, President Diaz Ordaz, who had been urged by some Mexican-Americans to cancel the visit because of the Los Angeles rioting, spoke of the love and effort Mexican-Americans have given "to their native or adopted land."

"I, too, am sure, as you are," the Mexican leader said, "that they all will receive a just recompense for their efforts and that they will all do their best to love their country and respect its institutions."

There were a number of Mexican-Americans at last night's dinner. There were 800 guests in all compared to a top of 110 who can be seated in the state dining room at the White House table the night before.

The president's dinner for Mr. Diaz Ordaz was the third state dinner President Nixon has given in California. Last year, he gave a dinner in San Francisco for South Korea's President Chung Hee Park and one in Los Angeles for the crew of Apollo-11.

With California now the largest state in the union and slated to have the largest number of electoral votes in the 1972 presidential election, the President has gone out of his way to identify himself again with the state. It also contains a large number of Mexican-Americans, most of whom have voted Democratic in recent years.

2 Fugitives In Wis. Blast Elude Police

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Sept. 4 (UPI)—Two fugitives sought in the Aug. 24 fatal bombing at the University of Wisconsin fell into the hands of police for the second time yesterday and for the second time were released by authorities who failed to link their names with the case.

Police said two men carrying drivers' licenses identifying them as Dwight Armstrong, 19, and David S. Fine, 18, were stopped here because their car had a faulty muffler.

They were questioned for about an hour and then let go by authorities who did not recognize their names.

It was reported earlier this week that police at a roadblock near Madison, Wis., stopped a car carrying Mr. Armstrong, his brother, Karlelon, 22, and two other men but did not detain them when the brothers said they were on their way to a vacation area in upstate Wisconsin.

Little Falls police said Dwight Armstrong and Mr. Fine told them they were on their way to visit "Leo Burt in Utica." Mr. Burt, 22, was the fourth suspect named by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Wednesday.

Four Hours Late

It was not until four hours after Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Fine were released that Little Falls police discovered they were wanted.

Federal authorities have said the fugitives may be headed for Canada. It is a drive of about two hours from the Little Falls-Utica area to the Thousand Islands Bridge leading to Canada above Watertown in northern New York.

An FBI spokesman in Utica said the FBI was "doing everything logically possible to try and locate these individuals in this area. It's a big search of a big area."

Car Stolen

A check of the car showed it had been stolen in Westchester County between 7:30 a.m. and 9 a.m. yesterday.

The Armstrong brothers, Mr. Fine and Mr. Burt were all named Wednesday in federal warrants charging them with sabotage, destruction of government property and conspiracy in the bombing in Madison. A graduate student researcher was killed in the blast at an Army research center.

U.S. Acts to Block Parents In Alabama School Takeover

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Justice Department moved yesterday to block the virtual takeover of three white schools in Alabama by white parents whose children have been ordered to attend other schools under a court desegregation plan.

The department asked the U.S. District Court in Birmingham to order the eight parents to halt

interference with operation of the schools. A department spokesman said they are appearing today before Judge H. Hubert Grooms.

The spokesman said about 300 white high school students returned to the schools they attended last fall in Munford, Alpine and Lincoln in Talladega County, instead of others they were assigned to under the desegregation plan.

He said their parents apparently organized the resistance. "One of the parents announced he was operating his own school and took over six classrooms," the spokesman said. "They are literally sitting in with their children."

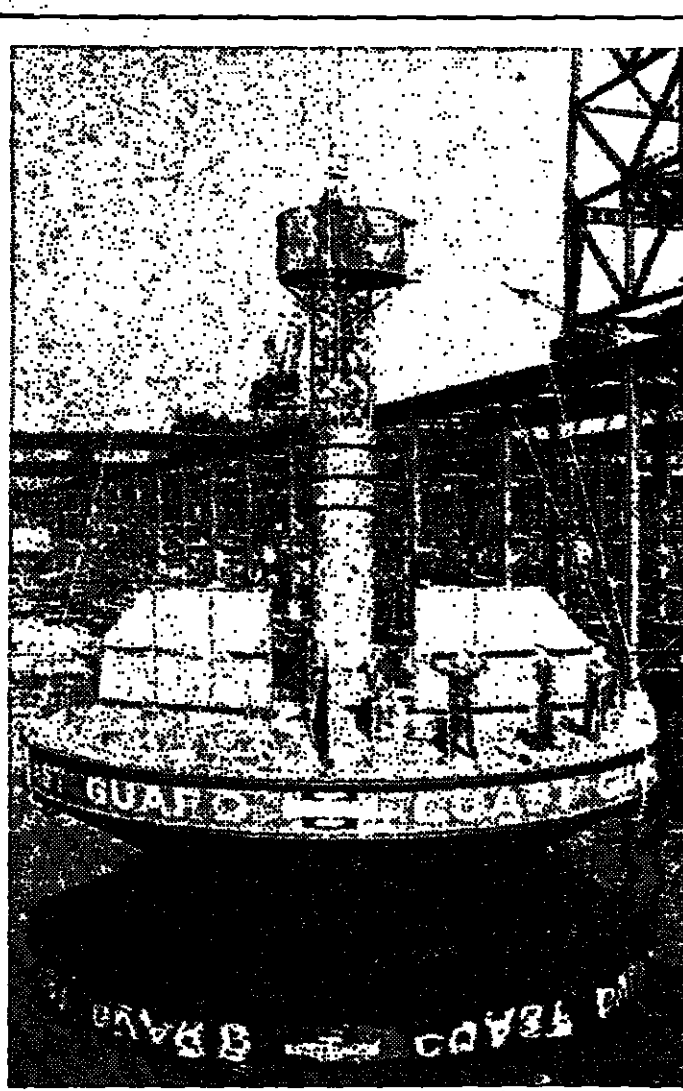
The spokesman said he believed it was the first case this year in which the Justice Department was called on to fight apparent opposition to court desegregation orders. He said he was not sure whether the black students assigned to the three schools were attending classes.

Mr. Wilson, who played the guitar and harmonica, was an original member of the Canned Heat, which was formed in 1966, and was the composer of two of the group's most popular songs, "Going Up the Country" and "On the Road Again."

Blast Kills 15 on Bus

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—At least 15 persons were killed today when dynamite being carried illegally on a bus exploded in northeastern Brazil. The death toll is expected to climb, radio reports said.

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Navigational buoy is 40 feet in diameter, 38 feet tall.

Huge Buoys Start Replacing Lightships at U.S. Harbors

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT)—The first of seven buoys designed to replace lightships has reported for duty off Sandy Hook, N.J.

Its arrival Wednesday began the age of the mammoth buoy for the Coast Guard, for which it will serve as a permanent aid to navigation.

The device, which weighs 140 tons, was anchored at the point that had been occupied by Scotland Lightship until 1966. At that time the vessel was withdrawn and replaced by a large experimental buoy, now no longer needed.

The new Coast Guard buoys have a diameter of 40 feet and a lower 38 feet high.

At Ambrose, the entrance to New York harbor that was originally guarded by the Ambrose and Scotland Lightships, the new buoy supplements the Ambrose Light station, a permanent Texas-tower type structure in service for several years.

Several places now guarded by lightships—including the entrance to San Francisco Bay and the Humboldt Bay area in northern California—are soon to have the large buoys installed.

However, the Coast Guard plans to retain a limited number of lightships at such sites as Nantucket, Mass.; the Columbia River in Oregon and Cape May, N.J.

Development of the large navigational buoys as a lightship replacement was dictated by economics. Built by the General Dynamics Corp., it costs about \$250,000 and does not have to be manned.

A modern lightship would cost about \$3 million to build. In addition, it would require 15 to 19 men as well as support personnel ashore.

The new buoy's tower houses a 7,500-candlepower light, visible for ten miles, a fog signal and a radio-beacon antenna. Power is supplied by a continuously running diesel generator using propane gas. Refueling is required once a year.

The buoys can be fitted with sensors to gather scientific data.

CBS, Replying to FCC, Says Nixon Promotes GOP on TV

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The CBS television network said yesterday that President Nixon's numerous television appearances serve as a forum for Republican party pronouncements and that television networks need the opportunity and the flexibility to allow the Democrats to reply.

CBS made its comments in a petition to the Federal Communications Commission asking the FCC to reverse a "fairness doctrine" ruling last month. In that decision, the FCC ordered to give the Republican National Committee air time to answer a July 7 broadcast of the Democratic National Committee.

In its petition, CBS contended that the program of the Democrats was intended only to counterbalance President Nixon's appearance. To require another chance for Republican rebuttal, the network said, "raises serious obstacles to the achievement of fairness on a continuing basis."

Although CBS conceded that the President speaks as a national leader, "above party and politics," the network said he "is also the unquestioned leader and spokesman of his party."

"In fact, the extensive appearances of President Nixon on CBS to discuss public issues have constituted a strong endorsement of Republican government," the petition said.

"He has made many remarks that directly reflect his role as party leader—extolling the virtues of the Republican administration and commencing unfavorably on the positions or actions of the previous Democratic administration and the current Democratic-controlled Congress."

To support its argument, CBS cited—among others—the following statements by President Nixon:

"We have heard a great deal of overblown rhetoric during the sixties in which the word 'war' has perhaps too often been used—the war on poverty, the war on misery, the war on disease, the war on hunger." (State of the Union address, January, 1970).

"The previous administration tried, through jawboning, as it is called, to put the blame on business for price increases; the blame on labor for wage increases. It (jawboning) is hypocritical. It is dishonest, but more important, it is ineffective." (Press conference, Sept. 26, 1969).

"This Congress has the worst record in terms of appropriations bills of any Congress in history." (Dec. 8, 1969, press conference).

In its decision, the FCC said that the Democratic party's program had not been confined to the Indochina war issue—a subject on which Mr. Nixon has made five televised speeches—and that the presentation, with party chairman Lawrence O'Brien, was "party-oriented" rather than issue-oriented.

But CBS argued that networks should be allowed maximum flexibility in determining how the party out of power should reply to the President.

Sir Alec to Go to UN

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—The British foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, will visit New York for the United Nations General Assembly's 25th session this month, the Foreign Office announced here today.

Fingerprints Lost on Tate Murder Gun

Boy Who Found It Says Police Smeared Them

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—An 11-year-old boy who found the murder weapon in the Sharon Tate killings—a revolver—said today that when the police came to pick it up they destroyed all the fingerprints because of the way they handled it.

Los Angeles police had the murder weapon—a .22-caliber revolver—three weeks after the murders, but failed to connect it with the shootings, the court was told today.

The murder was not solved for four months.

The boy, Steven Weiss, said that after one of the accused, Susan Atkins, 22, made a published confession late last year, he called the Van Nuys police station to draw their attention to the fact that the gun he had found might be the murder weapon.

The revolver, found on the back lawn of his home, had the right wooden hand grip missing.

Three pieces of a smashed wooden hand grip were found in the living room of Miss Tate's home.

Hit With Gun

According to Miss Atkins's published confession, Charles (Tex) Watson, 24, an accused man fighting extradition from Texas, hit Volteck Frykowski, a victim, with the butt of the gun as Mr. Frykowski tried to escape. The weapon was smashed.

Steven Weiss testified that when he found the gun he held it by the tip of the barrel.

"I did not do that," Paul Fitzgerald, lawyer for Miss Krenwinkel, one of the accused, asked the boy.

"Because of the fingerprints," he replied.

Mr. Fitzgerald then asked "How did the police officer handle the gun?"

Amid loud court laughter the boy replied: "With both hands, all over the gun."

According to the prosecution's opening statement, the gun was used to kill Steven Parent, 18, and to shoot Mr. Frykowski and Sharon Tate's former fiancé, Jay Sebring.

But Not in Los Angeles

A police investigator said descriptions of the wanted gun were circulated throughout the United States and Canada but not sent to the Los Angeles police force's own Northern Division of Van Nuys.

Irving Kanarek, counsel for Manson, asked the investigator, Sgt. Robert Colkins, "If you are going to send the description to Argentina and Peru, isn't it most logical to send it within your own boundaries?"

Judge Charles Older did not allow Mr. Colkins to answer the question following prosecution objections.

N.Y. Dock Union Rejects Culture, Seeks More Jobs

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Claiming that what New York needs is more cargo and less culture, 300 picketing longshoremen yesterday closed down work on a city project aimed at bringing low-cost art to the piers of New York Harbor.

The longshoremen said that they would like to see more ships instead.

The dispute developed Wednesday when Mayor John V. Lindsay announced that the city would convert several unused docks for use as open air theaters, art exhibits and a series of cultural festivals.

"The mayor is nuts," said William P. Lynch, vice-president of the 22,000-member International Longshoremen's Association. He said that the city should lower pier rents and remodel the aging structure to attract new business.

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Race Shows Gasoline Engine Has Future

By Dan Fisher

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4.—The real winner in the clean air car race concluded here Sunday was the internal combustion engine—although its prize is more a reprieve than a clean bill of health.

That was the impression yesterday as a panel of judges discussed the implications of the seven-day cross-country event sponsored by students from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the California Institute of Technology.

In prepared statements and in answers to questions from the floor, the judges told student participants at the seminar at Caltech's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, in Pasadena, that alternative power sources were a long way from perfection. They indicated that until 1980, at least, no such engine was likely to mount a successful challenge to today's automotive power plant.

The race demonstrated that it would be difficult to meet 1975 automotive emission standards, Dr. S. W. Grouse, presidential adviser in the Office of Science and Technology, said.

Alternatives Not Ready

Dr. A. J. Haagen-Smit, chairman of California's Air Resources Board, acknowledged that alternatives were not yet ready for production.

All panelists urged continued development of alternate power sources but, as one student put it, the conventional engine can probably be modified to meet 1980 air pollution standards.

The resulting loss in performance could mean the student said, that "by 1985, the internal combustion engine will be hard-pressed to be competitive with other forms of power" that can match the lower performance level and be virtually pollution-free.

Meet 75 Standards

Of the 39 cars tested in the race, only nine met 1975 standards, Robert McGregor, 33-year-old coordinator of the event, said.

Others that apparently met the standards in Cambridge, Mass., had

deteriorated by the end of the 3,000-mile trip.

The overall winner was an internal-combustion-powered 1967 Capri modified by students Wayne State University in Detroit to run on unleaded gasoline.

Emissions were the most important factor in judging. Performance, handling and practicality were other factors.

Los Angeles Times

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Clean Car Is Decade Away

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Los Angeles Times

Nader Says GM Heads Lied To Congress, Should Resign

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI)

Ralph Nader charged today that General Motors officials deliberately lied to Congress about the safety of the Corvair car. He demanded that the president and board chairman of GM resign immediately.

In a letter to Transportation Secretary John Volpe, Mr. Nader said, "GM manufactured and maintained a massive lie" that the rear-engine Corvair was as safe as any other car.

He urged Mr. Volpe to recall the 600,000 Corvairs that he said were still on the road. He said these cars still were unstable and tended to turn over easily and that carbon monoxide leaked into the passenger compartments.

Mr. Nader said today that he has asked Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., to reopen the 1966 Senate hearings on which he claimed GM officials falsely testified.

He said he had evidence showing that GM officials knew as early as 1962 that the Corvair was unstable and leaked exhaust fumes into the passenger compartment.

Mr. Nader said in his letter to Mr. Volpe that he had documents which showed GM:

• "Demanded or condoned unethical behavior by its lawyers and engineers, which had major repercussions on the frequency of Corvair crashes and casualties."

• "Spared no expense to perpetuate false defense strategies to fight court suits over the Corvair."

• "Consciously refused to issue warnings or recall Corvairs," despite the fact they knew the car was unsafe.

An unidentified GM spokesman denied Mr. Nader's charges.

"The Corvairs were soundly designed and are safe cars to drive," he said. But he added: "In view of the seriousness of the charges, we will make a reply to Secretary Volpe."

Mr. Nader claimed that the GM denial was made by an anonymous spokesman because "no GM official would make such a statement under oath."

He said the denial was "another falsehood contradicted by GM's own internal documents."

Mr. Nader won initial fame as the author of a book, "Unsafe at Any Speed," which detailed alleged safety hazards in the Corvair, which GM discontinued in 1969.

During the auto safety hearings of 1966, which led to the government's auto safety standards, GM admitted it investigated Mr.

U.K. Emigration Up

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Britain's population drain increased last year with 293,000 Britons leaving the country for Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada and the United States. The Registrar General said emigration went up 15,000 over the 1968 figure. The number of immigrants entering the country dropped to 206,000.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the

Controls Planned to Reduce Multiple Pill-Taking Risks

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (AP)—The American Pharmaceutical Association is preparing more stringent prescription controls to fight the increasing danger of multiple pill-taking, which may cause serious damage and even death, the association president, George B. Griffith, said today.

The problem is interaction between different pills, each harmless if taken alone, between pills and alcohol, or even between pills and ordinary food.

Mr. Griffith said too many people are buying too many different pills for different ailments, often on prescription from different doctors, and they often take several at the same time.

The results can be deadly.

"The problem today is fantastic," he said in an interview. Mr. Griffith is attending the current International Pharmaceutical Federation Congress.

"Did you ever see an old lady entering a nursing home, carrying in her bag at least 15 different drugs, she says she has been taking, some on prescription? Usually the new doctor simply checks them all away and starts over," he added.

He cited these dangerous reactions to indiscriminate pill-taking, unknown to the general public:

- Pernate, a stimulant, can kill if a person also eats a lot of cheese.
- Simple antacids, taken for relief of sour stomach, cancel the effect of some (tetracycline) antibiotics used in cases of infection.
- Alcohol interacts with many drugs, including all the barbiturates (sleeping pills), most tranquilizers such as lithium and even drugs used to stop sniffles (antihistamines). Alcohol strengthens the sedative action of these drugs in a way to make the combined effect of the two greater than the sum of the separate reactions, and the mix is particularly dangerous for drivers.

- Belladonna (or atropine, a substance used in many cold preparations as a decongestant) must not be taken by anyone with glaucoma, a common eye condition where the internal pressure in the eyeball is high. Alert pharmacists should not permit such patients to buy the cold medication.
- Diabetics taking drugs containing a high degree of sugar risk precipitating a critical coma.

Chileans Orderly As Presidential Voting Starts

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 4 (Reuters)—Chileans today voted in orderly fashion to choose a new president for the next six years, and possibly the Western Hemisphere's first freely-elected Marxist government.

About 3.5 million are expected to cast their ballots for one of three candidates to succeed outgoing President Eduardo Frei, who constitutionally cannot run for a second consecutive term.

None of the three candidates is expected to receive the absolute majority needed and the crucial decision would then be left in the hands of the 200-member congress at a special joint session on Oct. 24.

The candidates are Radomiro Tomic, 56, of the ruling Christian Democrat party; Salvador Allende, 62, the Marxist, representing a broad left-wing extremist front; and Jorge Alessandri, 74, carrying the banner of the rightists.

In what local observers consider to be the most decisive battle in the nation's history, the crucial issue for Chile—and significant for the rest of Latin America—was Mr. Allende's fourth attempt to win popular support for a Marxist government.

He declared aim to slowly transform Chile into a Marxist state, starting first with nationalization of the American-owned copper mines and of banks, public utilities and the press, would mean a profound change for Chile if he gains the presidency.

23 Pilgrims Drowned, 45 Missing in Mysore

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (AP)—At least 23 pilgrims on their way to a Hindu temple in the flooded Krishna River were drowned yesterday when their boat capsized and sank.

Thirty-five passengers were rescued, leaving a total of 45 persons, including many children, unaccounted for.

The Mysore state government has ordered an inquiry into allegations that the boat was overloaded.

Vatican Labor Unrest Grows; Its Printers Strike 3 Hours

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Two hundred printers staged the largest Vatican strike in memory today. At the same time officials denied that the papal gendarmes had planned a protest march to the summer residence of Pope Paul VI.

It wasn't much of a strike, by non-Vatican standards. But in this 108.7-acre state where the pope is absolute ruler, it caused quite a stir.

About 200 workers of the Vatican Polygraph Printing Plant, which prints papal speeches and other documents in languages ranging from Latin to Polish, refused to work for three hours this morning.

They resumed work when an official assured them that their demands for pay arrears and a proper labor contract would be studied.

The strike came less than 24 hours after a threatened protest march by gendarmes to the papal summer residence at Castelgandolfo, 17 miles southeast of Rome.

Members of the 141-man gendarmes, which polices the Vatican

City and looks after Pope Paul's security, said yesterday they planned to travel to Castelgandolfo and demonstrate for pay arrears.

They said they called off the march when Vatican officials got word of their plan and asked Italian carabinieri to reinforce their guard outside the papal villa.

Grievances Concealed

The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, today denied that the gendarmes had planned a march at all, but admitted they had some grievances.

"The report... might be classified with the grotesque invention of summer journalists if the insistence on this kind of stories did not arouse the suspicion of an intention to discredit... the small but sensitive Vatican world," L'Osservatore said.

However, several gendarmes said they definitely had planned a march and called it off only to avoid trouble with the carabinieri. Most of the gendarmes have refused since Tuesday to collect their monthly paychecks, as a gesture of protest. Some went to collect them today after their chaplain, Msgr. Virgilio Mos, promised to intercede with Vatican authorities on their behalf.

The printers and gendarmes complain that when Pope Paul gave all Vatican employees a 10 percent pay rise in June, theirs was not backdated to last year while that of other workers was.

Another grievance is that the printers must take their 30 days vacation in July or August.

Nine Bomb Raids In Uruguay Laid To Tupamaros

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 4 (AP)—Nine terrorist attacks were staged early today, presumably by the Tupamaros guerrillas against the homes of seven persons and two private firms.

The attacks claimed no victims but damage was considerable, police reports said.

The Tupamaros still hold in captivity Brazilian diplomat Aloysio Moraes Dias Gomide, 41, and U.S. agronomist Claude Fly, 65, whom they kidnapped July 31 and Aug. 7.

Bombs were planted at the homes of Juan Carlos Peirano Facio, brother of the Uruguayan foreign minister, and at the homes of bankers, policemen and a journalist who has been critical of the Tupamaros.

U.S. Fund Delay Cuts ILO Activity

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (AP)—The International Labor Organization announced today that it has indefinitely postponed six meetings to save money. The action followed moves by the U.S. Congress to withhold more than \$3 million, the U.S. contribution to the organization's 1970 budget.

An ILO announcement said that new dates for the meetings may be set by the organization's directors' conference in November, when a final U.S. decision is expected.

The canceled conferences were those of the joint committee on public service, of consultants on workers education and of the committee on work on plantations.

"We should not be forced to subsidize our own destruction with our own taxes," Rep. Scherle complained in a statement.

IRS representatives said they would take "a hard look at the whole matter," starting with an attempt to secure the foundation's first annual report of its income and expenditures.

It was due last May 15, but an IRS official said yesterday: "We have no record of a return at this time."



Yippie leader Jerry Rubin

IRS Plans to Take New Look At Yippie Chief's Foundation

By George Lardner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI)—The Internal Revenue Service said yesterday that it would take a fresh look at the tax-exempt foundation that helps Yippie leader Jerry Rubin keep his writing income from the government's clutches.

The foundation, christened the Social Education Foundation, had also styled the Jerry Rubin Fund, was set up last year and holds the copyright to Rubin's revolutionary best seller, "Do It."

Royalties from the book go to the foundation and are, thus, exempt, at least for the present, from federal income taxes.

The book suggests that young people burn their schools, leave their homes and establish a new society. It concludes with enthusiastic predictions of a "mass breakdown of authority, mass rebellion, total anarchy in every institution in the Western world."

IRS officials in New York routinely granted the organization tax-exempt status on May 23, 1969, just one week after it was incorporated under the name of Rubin's wife, Nancy S. Kurshan.

Papers filed with the IRS declared that the foundation would devote itself to a variety of philanthropic goals, including "prevention of cruelty to children or animals."

More specifically, the foundation said that its funds would be spent to "provide relief of the poor, distressed and underprivileged... to lessen the burdens of government and neighborhood tensions... to defend human and civil rights secured by law."

Rep. William Scherle, R-Iowa, demanded a complete investigation and revocation of the foundation's tax exemption, which covers not only its income but also the contributions of anyone donating to it.

"We should not be forced to subsidize our own destruction with our own taxes," Rep. Scherle complained in a statement.

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Atlanta Host To 'Congress Of Africans'

Black Intellectuals, Activists Meet

By Thomas A. Johnson

ATLANTA, Sept. 4 (UPI)—An international "Congress of African People" opened here today with hundreds of mostly youthful black delegates converging on the five college campuses of Atlanta University.

Convened by a divergent group of black activists and intellectuals, many of whom took part in previous black-power conferences in Newark, Philadelphia and Bermuda, the four-day meeting of "problem solving sessions" has the stated aim of providing "a functioning methodology for resolving the contradictions and activities diversity of nationalist theory."

Major themes emerging in the pre-workshop sessions here centered on the ideas of "nation-building, black self-determination, black self-sufficiency, self-respect and self-defense."

"Our purpose here is to unite black people, not only in America, but in Africa, and the Caribbean, in Australia, Mexico, South America and all over the planet earth," said Hayward Henry, the 27-year-old congress chairman.

Mr. Henry, a lecturer in black studies at Harvard and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said the delegates would attempt to work for the "unification of blacks through programs, not through ideology."

With Mr. Henry at the news conference at the Interdenominational Theological Center was Rev. Jesse Jackson, a member of parliament in Bermuda, and five delegates of the Australian Aborigines Advancement League.

The chairman of the Australian civil rights organization, Bob Maza, who wore a multicolored dashiki, said he hoped to learn a lot about black self-help programs and to open lines of communication between blacks around the world.

Several youthful African students and East Indians were among the hundreds of youngsters who sticed in long lines in the hot sun to register for the session.

Mr. Henry told newsmen today that the thinking of the congress planners was that whites could work best to help black progress by working among white people and by improving the racial attitudes of white institutions.

"These are the real sources of the problem," he said.

Death Toll Rises to 49 In Philippines Storm

MANILA, Sept. 4 (UPI)—A landslide caused by a torrential rain killed a family of six south of Manila today and brought to 49 the five-day storm's death toll.

Another 7.7 inches of rain fell in the Manila area in the last 24 hours, bringing to 23 inches the total since Monday.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos said the state of emergency had passed but the extended for another week the "state of calamity" he proclaimed Wednesday. Rain continued in flooded Manila, but the city was returning to normal.

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Not Peace But a Sword?

The reluctance with which the State Department officially acknowledged that there had been violations of the cease-fire standstill was both obvious and understandable. It is not only that Washington has been the prime mover in securing the cease-fire, and therefore concerned to have it effective. The issues go far beyond prestige, and beyond the Middle East.

The cynical exploitation of the truce by the U.A.R. and the U.S.S.R. has quite clearly damaged whatever hopes for peace were aroused by it. Hard-liners in both Israel and the Arab countries have been stiffened and moderates depressed. The United States is also in the awkward position of being forced to try to restore the *status quo ante*, if diplomacy is to have a fair chance.

But the hardest blow occasioned by the movement of Soviet-Egyptian missile sites to the Suez area was to the belief that the great powers, at least, had reached some kind of accord on controlling the flow and disposition of weapons in the critical region. If the truce, to Moscow, meant only an opportunity to beef up Egyptian defenses, it must be regarded as merely another military ploy, rather than a movement toward peace. The United States is bound in honor not to permit Israel to suffer from this breach of the spirit and the terms of the agreement—and the arms race is still on.

The difficulty of bringing Arabs and Israelis to accept some kind of *modus vivendi* is great and complex enough without the addition of great-power rivalry in the distribution of armaments. Moreover, so long as the confrontation of SAMs and U.S.-built

planes continues on an accelerating scale, the possibilities of clashes between the powers multiply.

But even apart from this urgent consideration, there are broader questions involved. A shadow has been cast, by Soviet bad faith, over the SALT talks and the hopeful discussions of a European settlement.

It is still possible to reverse this ominous trend. The United States has made it abundantly clear—too clear for Israel—that it wants a low-profile, diplomatic solution of the difficulty, that it is far from desiring to continue the weapons race in the Middle East. The opportunity is afforded Moscow to make some gestures of its own that would ease the heightening tensions.

And this opportunity offers substantial gains to the Soviet Union—if it is not so completely involved in expanding its influence in the Mideast as to be blind to its interests elsewhere. Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States can guarantee that the countries of the Middle East will find a stable peace. Jordan is torn from within and on the brink of outright hostilities with Iraq. No one knows what Israel could concede, or what the U.A.R. might be willing to accept. But the great powers, if they are content to hold the ring in that region, could reach agreements of vital importance in other parts of the world—agreements that would mean greater security for themselves and their neighbors. It is worth doing—worth far more than a few strategic debating points on the banks of the long-stagnant Suez Canal.

Plus and Minus on Seabed

A limited breakthrough and a major setback have emerged from coincidental negotiations in Geneva involving the oceans. The United Nations disarmament committee has endorsed, with only a minor reservation by Mexico, a revised Soviet-American draft of a treaty to prohibit nuclear weapons in the international seabed. Each of the superpowers made concessions to meet objections smaller countries had raised to three earlier versions, so the treaty now has an excellent chance of acceptance by the UN General Assembly later this month.

Another UN committee, however, has failed in its second major effort to agree on basic principles for internationalizing the seabed. This failure in Geneva will seriously delay negotiations for establishment of an international seabed authority and may jeopardize the hopes of exploiting oceanic resources for the benefit of developing countries.

The upsurge of nationalism in South America combined with the Soviet Union's chronic hostility to any control by an international or United Nations body finally frustrated a negotiation that seemed for a time to be making solid progress. Agreement on the principles is requisite for con-

vening the more difficult negotiation on the seabed agency itself.

Perru, Ecuador, Chile and some other Latin American nations fear internationalization of the seabed would jeopardize their extravagant claims to sovereignty 200-miles out from their coastlines. Moscow helped stall progress by reviving its suggested ban on "all military uses" of the seabed outside national jurisdictions—a proposal similar to one it had agreed long ago to delete from the treaty to ban nuclear weapons from the ocean floor.

The hazards of delay were cited by United States delegate Christopher Phillips, who warned that new national claims for territorial waters advanced in the course of the four-week negotiation would, all by themselves, reduce the seabed area available for internationalization "by many hundreds of thousands of square miles."

Despite the opposition of oil and other mineral lobbies, the United States fought hard to advance its internationalization proposal. It must persist in the effort to arouse support, particularly among the underdeveloped nations, for President Nixon's goal of insuring that the resources of the ocean floor will be "the common heritage of mankind."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The UNESCO Culture Conference

The creation of a healthy culture, that is an aesthetic and intellectual environment favorable to the psychological growth of the individual in society, is not a matter inside the competence of international bodies, however well-meaning. International bodies and national governments can however act either to encourage or to remove the pollutions of culture. Those pollutions are of as many kinds as the pollutions of the physical environment, and different societies pollute in different ways.

In the Soviet Union, an authoritarian group society, it is the limiting of the individual, the restriction of freedom.

In the West it is different. But it offers a diet which hardly supports healthy psychological growth.

We need to return to a higher sense of responsibility in the broadcasting media and in the press as well. We need to accept that a commercial free-for-all is no better an environment for culture than we would expect it to be for society in general. We need to oppose the anti-culture of our age.

—From the Times (London).

'Russia's Treachery'

At long last Washington has had no alternative but to admit publicly what seemed highly probable from the start and became increasingly obvious as time went on: The Israeli reports about the SAMs were accurate, and were confirmed at a very early stage by American satellite and high-flying aircraft observation.

Russia, under cover of support for a détente and the search for a peaceful settlement, has brutally, cynically, systematically and flagrantly violated the clear standstill provisions of the cease-fire.

If the SAMs did not continue to pour into Alexandria for all to see; if the Russian technicians did not install them; if the Russian military crews did not accompany them to use them in case of sudden attack, they would not be where they now are.

But what, America and the whole of NATO may well ask, remains of the new image of détente, co-existence and negotiation that Russia has been projecting so sedulously since the rape of Czechoslovakia? In the light of such shocking bad faith, what is the point of the missile talks with America, of a European security conference, or of balanced reduction of forces?

—From the Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 5, 1895

PARIS—The anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic has passed off almost unperceived this year. The German "rites" have so completely absorbed attention that scarcely anyone thought of remembering the recall which the capitulation of Sedan produced in Paris, a shock, nevertheless, which was so strong that it overthrew the throne and gave to France a regime under which she has lived for twenty-five years.

Fifty Years Ago

September 5, 1920

TIENSIN—Twenty millions of Chinese in Honan, Shantung and to the south of Ohnli are facing starvation owing to the failure of the rice crop and the poor harvest of last year. Already thousands of men and women are keeping alive on herbs, many families are committing suicide and still others are selling their children, especially the girls, to obtain money with which to purchase something to eat. The situation is critical.



Air Supremacy

The Enduring Frontier Spirit

By James Reston

ASPEN, Colo.—In this lovely valley of the Rocky Mountains, the old frontier spirit, believe it or not, still exists. Money from Chicago has turned it into an intellectual and sporting resort, where skiers and professors slide and study, but outside these fashionable seasonal pursuits, Aspen is a community with a life of its own and it is doing things in its own way.

For example, it has voted in the last few days to approve a 1 percent sales tax to purchase open land around the village. This will bring in about half a million dollars a year, which will be used to buy and save a greenbelt around Aspen from the real estate developers.

While this local battle to preserve the privacy and beauty of Aspen was going on, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies was holding a conference of intellectual leaders from all over the world to discuss the problems of technology, environment, and human values.

The year-round residents of Aspen pay little attention to the political, economic and philosophical discussions of these visitors about how to save the world from pollution and stupidity. The Aspen Times concentrated on the local problem. It ignored the universal abstractions of its visitors, and worked for the 344-107 vote that provided the money, mainly at the expense of the winter and summer tourists, to save the valley.

Contrast

The contrast between government action, intellectual discussion, and local energy to deal with modern problems is worth some study. All are important and necessary and the activities of the government officials and the intellectuals get the publicity, but the frontier instincts of concerned citizens at the local level should not be overlooked.

They cannot preserve their community by themselves. They don't have the ability to oppose the power companies and the real estate developers, but if they can get the women and the 1 percent local sales tax on their side, they can at least slow down the destruction of their communities.

There is much more of this personal and community action to deal with the social problems of America than is generally realized. For example, Colorado is now the most active area of what is called the Outward Bound movement, which is a private effort to help solve the problems of the urban ghettos by bringing young city residents into the mountains.

This is not a federal project. It is entirely private. It originated, not in the United States but in Britain during the last world war, with a German named Kurt Hahn, who created a survival school for the British Navy.

His idea then was that men can do much more than they think they can do if only they are trained to believe. "To serve, to strive, and not to yield" was Hahn's motto for training young British seamen to survive when their ships were shot out from under them.

Private Efforts

It is a long way from the savage battles of the British convoys of the last world war to the urban ghettos and the mountains of America, but private Americans, like Jack McCloy who was U.S. High Commissioner in Germany in the 1940s, and particularly his wife, Ellen, have applied this concept of "survival" in private ways and with private money to the problems of America today.

Accordingly, young Americans out of the urban ghettos are coming into these mountains on a 26-day course and applying Kurt Hahn's survival school techniques to the contemporary problems of America. They are trained in groups of eight or 12 under the leadership of a remarkable group of young men, to grapple with the problems of existing in the mountains. They have to rely on one another and eventually to rely on themselves. They exist on dehydrated food. They ford the wild mountain streams of this area and climb the rocky faces of the Elk Ridge, relying on one another, black and white alike, and it is something wonderful to hear them tell about what they learned about themselves and their companions in the process.

These private efforts to deal with America's problems somehow get overlooked, but they are going on these days all over the country. About 1,000 recruits go through the Outward Bound school every year in Colorado alone, but it is also active in Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina and other states, and it is spreading quietly all over the country.

In sum, of course, Outward Bound is very small, but like the vote here in Aspen for preserving the community through added sales taxes, it is a symbol of what individuals and communities are doing in many ways to deal privately and locally with very large problems. The tragedy is that so little is known in the nation as a whole

about the success of these individual and community efforts. The community sales tax to perpetuate greenbelts around villages, towns and cities obviously has large possibilities, but outside of Boulder and Aspen in Colorado, the technique is not known.

Similarly, the Outward Bound idea has immense possibilities. For example, one large company in Denver is now using the Outward Bound school down the valley here in Marble, Colo., as a recruiting center for blacks. If they go through the 26-day Outward Bound program successfully, they are given responsible jobs in the company, regardless of previous experience or even of previous police records.

This sort of thing is not only leading to jobs in Colorado for the blacks but to scholarships and credits at the University of North Colorado. It is an experiment in self-discovery and self-confidence and community action. It is a way of creating adversity in the mountains to combat the problems of urban life and affluence, and it seems to be proving the theory that individuals and communities can still deal effectively with the common problems of modern life.

It sounds a little old-fashioned to talk about individual action and community action with private funds to preserve greenbelts and educate deprived kids "to serve, to strive and not to yield," but this sort of thing is still going on in America, and it is much more widespread and much more successful than is generally supposed.

Genetic Engineering

By Amitai Etzioni

NEW YORK.—The acceleration of biological engineering has been urged before Congress by Nobel laureate Dr. Joshua Lederberg. He called for the establishment of a national genetics task force to increase the momentum of efforts aimed at unlocking the genetic code of man. Such a breakthrough in biology could lead to the prevention of many illnesses whose origin is wholly or partially in the genetic code.

There is much to be said in favor of such a task force. But it ought to be accompanied by a task force on the social and moral consequences of genetic manipulation. The imminent breakthroughs in biology may affect man as much or more than he was affected by previous revolutions in engineering and physics: the imposition of a new set of capacities, of freedoms, of choices society must make, of evil it can inflict.

Gene manipulation may also allow man to tamper with biological elements which heretofore had to be accepted, including the sex of children to be conceived, their features and color, and ultimately their race, energy levels, and perhaps even IQs. Thus, what may start as the biological control of illnesses could become an attempt to breed supermen. While this may appeal to some, think about the agonizing problems if man has to act as the creator and fashion the image of man.

What supermen will the national task force order? Blond or brown, white or black? Highly charged, or low-keyed? More males? And, who will make all these decisions—the parents shopping for genes in the supermarket, again expecting society to pick up the bill for the aggregate effects of individual decisions? Or a government agency, a task force?

Fortunately, it seems we do not

have to stop the genetic combat of illness to prevent genetic engineering for racist purposes. Contrary to widely held beliefs, studies show that the energy of sciences may be guided into one area to the relative neglect of others. It is generally thought that scientific work requires that the scientist follow any lead his investigating spirit encounters and which may take him any place. The findings of a sub-discipline of a field trickle freely into the others: Hence, one kind of genetic manipulation will willy-nilly open the door to others.

Actually, most scientific findings are not readily transferable, and their application is affected by moral labors. Next to no work is carried out in the psychology needed to develop subliminal advertising, and those scientists who sought to prove racist theories are starved for funds and academic recognition.

Before such guiding of scientific efforts can be effectively applied to the new genetics, we must have a clearer notion of the moral and social choices involved in the biological revolution and the mechanisms by which science can be guided without being stifled.

To this end, I suggest that at least one percent of the \$10 million a year requested for a National Genetics Task Force be set aside to explore the options genetic engineering is about to impose on us.

Let us not again call blindly into a storm unleashed by scientists anxious to unlock all of nature's secrets with little concern for who and what will be blown over in the resulting tidal waves.

Amitai Etzioni, chairman of the department of sociology at Columbia University and director of the Center for Policy Research, wrote this article as a Topics column for The New York Times.

G. Harrold Carswell On Florida Ice

By Joseph Kraft

LAUDERDALE, Fla.—"It's rather tight than sit," G. Harrold Carswell says of his decision to step down from the federal bench to run for the Senate here in Florida. But with a very tough Republican primary coming this Tuesday the judge, whose nomination for the Supreme Court was turned down by the Senate, seems to be doing a lot more sitting than fighting.

A good example of the judge's unworried non-campaign came Tuesday. He cut his morning appointments because of what his staff called a "touch of bronchitis." He did speak to a woman's Republican luncheon just south of Ft. Lauderdale—without showing any signs of the bronchitis. But he skipped the lunch itself. He took the afternoon off. And he surfaced politically only for a brief visit to his Palm Beach headquarters.

Except for one live TV debate, this unscheduled is typical of the Carswell stretch drive. Visits to various local headquarters seem to be about the only shots he has in his locker. The judge's campaign manager, Bill Delle, claims they have "geared down" deliberately. And the judge himself asserts there is no point in campaigning around the Labor Day weekend. "People are bored," he says.

Contrast

But his opponent, Congressman William Cramer, is running like a scabbard who sees the daylight. His schedule last Tuesday included a major press conference in Miami, a TV taping, a speech to the same luncheon group Carswell addressed, a meeting with senior citizens in Hollywood, a walking tour through the Cuban district of Miami, and a two-hour question-and-answer radio show.

When it came to the issues, moreover, there was no holding him. He told the Cuban refugees all that he'd been doing to cut down Castro—that cancerous growth on the solar plexus of the Western Hemisphere. The old people were made to know about his work on Medicare and Social Security and higher pensions for retired government and military personnel. Everybody got an earful of the Cramer anti-riot act of 1968 under which the Chicago Seven were tried. Also plugs galore for a Cramer amendment to the 1964 Civil Rights Act which has Congressmen Clinton and Cramer.

On the strength of that amendment Cramer claims that he was an "anti-busing congressman" while Carswell was a "busing judge." That puts the judge on the defensive in what should be his best issue. For example, he has been saying, in response to the Cramer charge, that in school cases "the Supreme Court has the atom bomb." He also says that

"no federal judge really knew what he was doing in school cases."

This evidence, while particularly impressive to outsiders, is by no means definitive. Judge Carswell has the best name recognition in the contest. He has done a very active mailing campaign. He is strong on television in spots that put him up as the man to put down the liberal Democrats who opposed him in the Senate—namely Edward Kennedy and Birch Bayh.

Implications

Still there is a widespread impression that Cramer is ahead. And the Cramer lead has important consequences for the Republican party in Florida and much of the South.

For Mr. Cramer is a regular, old-line Republican—an eight-term congressman from St. Petersburg with a constituency full of retired persons from Republican centers in the Middle West. He made his way locally, and in the House, by sticking to Republican approaches on economic, social, and judicial problems.

The Cramer brand of Republicanism, however, has recently been challenged here and elsewhere in the South by a newer breed. The new Republicans tend to be former Democrats who have congregated in the lush resorts and the military-space centers. They broke with the Democrats mainly because of differences on the race issue. They were heavy Goldwater backers, unlike Mr. Cramer's constituents, in 1964. And they feature a swinging style, particularly on social issues designed to pull Wallace Democrats from northern Florida into Republican ranks.

The leaders of this faction in Florida are Gov. Claude Kirk and Sen. Edward Gurney. The governor is up for reelection this fall, and he played a main role in persuading Judge Carswell to run—apparently on the calculation that the judge would swell his standing with the Democrats.

But the governor is now fighting for his life in a tight primary race against a millionaire drugstore magnate with close ties to Congressmen Cramer—Jack Eckerd.

The Kirk people, who have been running the Carswell campaign, now need to concentrate all their energies on the governor's race. Judge Carswell, in effect, has been put on ice.

What this means is that he in Florida and perhaps elsewhere in the South too, the responsible regular Republicans can at least hold their own against the freewheelers who will do anything to get the Wallace vote. Indeed, Cramer's view is that he is on the verge of becoming Mr. Big Florida Republican circles for long time to come. "Kirk," he says, "will be governor for 10 more years at most. I'm going to be in the Senate for 25 years."

Letters

Homosexuality

It is encouraging to note that you are reporting (Herald, Aug. 31) upon the efforts of certain homosexual citizens to obtain justice in a nation which has persecuted them at every level from its very inception. But it is discouraging to note that you encourage the prejudicial opinion that all such individuals are victims of mental disease. This you have done by quoting the opinion of Dr. Lionel Covesy without counterbalancing his opinion with that of other renowned authorities in the field of sociology.

Among authorities in the fields of psychiatry, psychology and sociology who specifically reject the opinion that homosexuality, in itself alone, is a disease are such illustrious researchers as Sigmund Freud, Alfred Kinsey, Wardell Pomeroy, Evelyn Hooker, Robert Lindner, Ruth Benedict, Harry Benjamin, Judd Marmor, Leonard Goldberg, Michael Schofield, Thomas Szasz, Ernest Van den Haag and Martin Hoffman. It may be seen, therefore, that there are two sides to this question.

Homosexuality, as I have pointed out in a book of mine, has traditionally been condemned in this culture as sin, crime and disease.

This has not been the opinion of all cultures nor even of most of the other great civilizations.

As we have progressively, but only slowly, freed ourselves from our medieval heritage it has seemed less acceptable to stigmatize homosexuality as sin or crime. Of all the prevalent modern notions, for example, none, save the United States and the Soviet Union, is still guilty of punishing homosexuals in private between consenting adults as crime. The last strong hold for prejudice therefore lies in characterizing all homosexuality as disease. But as some of the aforementioned names suggest even this maneuver no longer gains the support of most of the more creative and liberated thinkers in the medical and the social sciences.

One may well ask how much progress toward human decency has been made if instead of calling the homosexual a sinner and criminal we continue, in effect, to call him a perverted psychopath?

There's nothing to it! So, at least, I assure, many of us young and less democratic homosexuals in our country think. More power to them. They are beginning to command the respect which is due them as members of the human race.

Dr. WAINWRIGHT CECILIO

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The Art Market Commercial Impact Of 'Primitive' Work

By Soren Melikian
(Fourth in a series.)

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Primitive art, from Africa, the South Pacific, or the Northwest coast of America, has a violence about it. It is a knock-out punch, a subject matter in a few highly schematized volumes and lines. Doubtless, this is why it is having such an impact on the European art market.

It is only recently that the "primitive arts" have begun to command high prices. This demonstrates how short-sighted dealers and auctioneers can be when it comes to anticipating trends.

Few anthropologists or art historians would approve of the term "primitive arts" as it has come to be used in the European salerooms for embraces works produced around the world by disparate cultures. Some kinds have been known in the West more than two centuries. Capt. James Cook and his expedition brought hundreds of objects back from the South Seas—they are now in the British Museum. The collection of Sepik art from New Guinea, now in the West Berlin Museum, has been in Europe for 200 years. It is probably the finest of its kind in the world and has been enlarged in recent years by the expeditions of Dr. Gerd Koch, one of the world's leading ethnologists. The name Sepik derives from a river and the area surrounding it, and this art is now well represented in the salerooms.

But other categories are not so easy to find. Some types have been discovered by accident, almost on a wholesale basis and dispatched to Europe, only to vanish into private collections without even appearing at auction. Of course, the same thing has happened in America, perhaps to a greater extent. The collections of art by the North Pacific Coast Indians are far from rare in the United States and Canada.

In Europe, one of the more striking examples of these still obscure categories is the Madagascar funerary posts. They were apparently made in the first half of the 19th century by the Betanines, before their conversion to Christianity. They used camphor wood, which is almost indestructible, thus the highly figurative carvings are usually in a superb state of preservation. But after the French established themselves there in the late 1800s, the missionaries arrived and the Betanines began pulling down their posts, leaving them lying on the ground.

Two years ago, according to a well-informed source, a contingent of these posts, virtually unknown in the collecting world, arrived in Europe and was offered for sale on the French art market. They were few in number and specialized dealers were happy to get one or two. My informant assured me that all were sold very quietly—the government of Madagascar might well have taken exception to such an unauthorized "export." None, of course, has ever been auctioned.

Generally speaking, the supply of African and South Pacific art is considerable. Almost every African war has been translated in art market terms into a huge plundering operation. Among the many scandals and largely unnoticed aspects of the Biafran war was the wholesale export of objects from the Ibo and Ibibio territories. An expert told me that masterpieces of ancient tribes from remote mountain areas, types of art known mostly from books (Frobenius had seen some early in the century) and from British Museum collections, reached the market during this period. All efforts to determine where they went, who bought them and for how much have thus far been fruitless.

The Madagascar funerary posts and the Ibo-Ibibio objects show that part of the African art market is practically clandestine. The secrecy is doubtless due to the fantastic prices that these kinds of objects can now command. Like many other trends, this new commercial appreciation of the primitive arts can be traced to the early 1960s. For example, a fine Fang mask from Western Africa was worth about \$1,000 in 1960. In 1965, at the Paul Guillaume



A club from the Marquessa Islands in Polynesia from the pre-Cook period.

sale at the Hôtel Drouot, several were knocked down at three times that price. A few months later, the Lefevre sale, also at Drouot, undoubtedly one of the finest auctions in the field since World War II, confirmed the trend.

At the time, people were inclined to assume that the high prices were due to the exceptional quality of the two collections, gathered by connoisseurs of world-wide reputation who had played a major role in making the esthetics of this "new" art understood. But now it seems clear that this was not the only reason for the high prices. Simone de Monbrion, Rue des Saints-Pères, one of the four top dealers in Paris in primitive art (the others are Charles Ratton, Rue de Marignan, who probably knows more about African art than any dealer in the world; the Galerie Cassandre, Rue de l'Écluse; and the Galerie Lefevre, Quai Malaquais) says that similar Fang masks now fall within the \$10,000 to \$20,000 bracket. Mrs. de Monbrion recalls, not without melancholy, that the Lefevre mask, bought by the Musée de l'Homme, in Paris, sold for only \$14,000—she considers it the finest in its category in the world.

What is surprising is not the rise in prices for primitive art but rather that the rise should not have been anticipated by the professionals. African art, in particular, was bound to go up, if only because its esthetic impact on modern art and attitudes has been tremendous. Its discovery as a collecting vehicle is, interestingly enough, due to major dealers in modern art, by modern masters—Paul Guillaume, for instance.

Even more significant, perhaps, is the role played by the surrealists in the discovery of American Indian art. It goes back to the war days when André Breton, the surrealist theoretician, and Matta, the painter, were refugees in the United States. There they found out, about 1943, that they could acquire masks made by the Indians on the North Pacific coast for as little as \$40. These same masks are now worth anything from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Esthetically, it was a short step from North America to Oceania. And they began collecting works from the South Pacific. "What Breton used to say that Africa was agriculture and earth while Oceania was all birds and dreams—a very apt, if poetical, description of Sepik art among others.

All primitive art, whether African, American Indian or Oceanic, suits the modern emotional attitudes almost to perfection. "It will continue to rise in price and, in so, in my view, the most hotly sought after category in the next five years because the supply is large enough to last just about that long.

Edinburgh Festival

A Dramatic Cop-Out and Much Ado About Shakespeare

By John Walker

EDINBURGH, Sept. 4.—After four seasons, the Prospect Company has established itself as the one guaranteed ticket in the Edinburgh Festival theatre. Otherwise, the official drama is nothing to write home about. This year, for instance, the inclusion of "Stomp," an inoffensive, halfhearted musical, has been hailed as a policy breakthrough. It is, of course, nothing of the sort.

The safety of the choice is evident in the fact that the cast has not only acquiesced in the removal of a nude scene at the request of festival director Peter Diamond, who felt it might upset those used to Edinburgh's sophisticated atmosphere, but is also compensating the original cop-out by threatening to put back the scene on the last night, when it cannot harm the show's participation.

While Prospect has nothing to match Ian McKellen's triumph last year as Edward II and Richard II, the company has produced an exciting and constantly entertaining version of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," which contains a performance of the highest quality by John Neville as Benedick.

Mr. Neville's brilliance, indeed,

- Two productions by the Prospect Company.
- A new playwright on the Festival Fringe.

comes near to over-balancing the play. He quite annihilates his alter ego, Claudio, in their scenes together, and proves himself more than a match for Beatrice, here tartly played by Sylvia Sims, who is convincingly tough but insufficiently tender. It is a liberating experience to watch Mr. Neville managing the transition from a defensive cynicism to deeply held feelings of love and anger, moving from destructive wit to joy.

The Setting

Director Toby Robertson has set the play in a Spanish colony, toward the end of the 19th century. At the first appearance of the players, in bell-bottomed jeans and sombreros, amid a rattle of pistol shots, it seems no more than a wilful perversion on his part.

But doubts soon fade. His notion has revitalized the play, giving it an unaccustomed freshness. The setting, after all, is a natural one for the strict, courtly code of honor on which the action depends. I do not remember a production in which Hero's unmasking herself to Claudio

in the marriage scene is such a moving moment.

That, outside this artificial society, dominated by convention, there is a real and more brutal world, where people actually die, Mr. Robertson emphasizes by a brilliant stroke at the end of the play.

Don Pedro, played with rough authority by Timothy West, glances down at the body of the captured villain, his bastard brother Don John, and cold-bloodedly murders him. There is a slight pause as the body is dragged out. Then the wedding festivities restart and the courtly dance continues.

Another Production

Prospect's other production, "Boswell's Life of Johnson," is altogether more light-weight. Timothy West's shambling, twitching figure is, you feel, how Johnson must have been in life, and Julian Glover is equally effective as the ambiguous Boswell. But the play itself becomes little more than an anthology of the better known aphorisms, a quick guided tour around the more easily accessible

parts of a complex personality.

One of the disappointments of the festival is the lack of a major production from the Scottish Actors Company—formed with high hopes—that made its debut last year with an intriguing Highlands version of Ibsen. This time, the players are reduced to little more than a few poetry readings on the Festival Fringe.

It is on the Fringe that the dramatic risks are taken. Although the proportion of failures is high, one still enters the numerous tiny theaters with a sense of excitement.

At the Crown, Lothian Street,

in a production by the Bradford University Drama Group, David Edgar makes a promising debut with his "Two Kinds of Angel," a play about Marilyn Monroe and Rosa Luxemburg. Mr. Edgar approaches his heroines through the fantasies of two girls who share a flat. The device allows him not only to examine the lives of two famous women, drawing on documentary material, but also those influenced by them—one a would-be and already failed actress, the other a revolutionary whose idea of action is to organize a boycott of a university canteen. At this stage, Mr. Edgar lacks a sense of the dramatic, writing monologues rather than dialogue. But he is that rare creature in modern theater, a playwright of ideas, and, as such, should be cherished.

Paris

A Look Around the Galleries

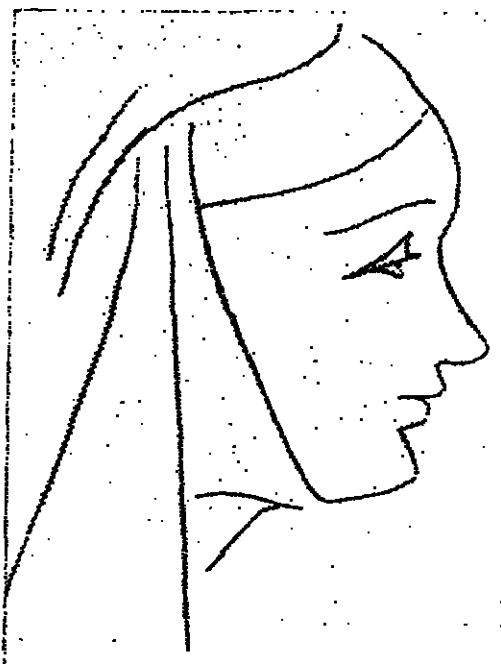
By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Paris art galleries take summer vacations almost as long as those of the French school teachers and the courts of law. They close down in the first days of July and re-open only when the first oysters are unloaded in September.

The month is still young and there are few who have as yet sorted themselves out and got a regular exhibition underway. Many of those now open are now displaying a sampling of work by the artists handled by the gallery.

Such is the case with: Galerie Michel Conturier, 22 Rue de Seine, to Sept. 30. Works by abstract artists Faurel (a thick, formless impasto at the center of the canvas), Wols (a delicate mixture of ink and watercolor), Yves Klein (blue sponges on a blue canvas, and the swooping trace of a blue-painted female body dragged nude across the canvas), Fontana (his usual monochrome slashed or "punctured" surfaces).

"Bambino-Jeanne," 27 Avenue Matignon, to Sept. 30. On exhibit are some 30 works by masters like Marquet (characteristic watercolor views of La Rochelle and Marseille), Utrillo, Bonnard, Vuillard, Matisse, Chagall, Pascin and Dufour de Ségonzac. Galerie Jacques Desbrières, 27 Rue Godefroid, to Sept. 30.



An illustration by Matisse for "Les Lettres de la Religieuse Portugaise," at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

On view is a selection of works in which a sombre surrealist mood is dominant—Lebenstein, Borko, Lepri, R. Cat and Philippe Jean are among the artists represented.

Other exhibitions now on view include: Picasso, Suite Vollard, Galerie Knoedler, 85 bis Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Homère, to Sept. 30. This is a holdover from last season. One hundred en-

gravings commissioned by Ambroise Vollard in 1931 and executed by Picasso between 1931 and 1937 display the artist's dazzling virtuosity and the imaginative variety of his style. Picasso typically takes a rather formal theme (the artist's studio, the couple, the minotaur) and rings out endless stylistic changes. Matisse, l'Œuvre Gravée, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, to Sept. 30. The exhibition includes some 200 engravings, lithographs and monotypes by Matisse, and was timed to coincide with the big retrospective show of his paintings at the Grand Palais, Avenue Winston-Churchill, until Sept. 21. The selection is good and the presentation agreeable.

Peintres de Théâtre, Galerie Proscenium, 35 Rue de Seine, to Sept. 30. This is an exhibition of stage settings and costume designs by Jean-Denis Malclès ("La Vie Parisienne," etc.), Georges Wolkhevit ("The Beggar's Opera"), Matis (Barbault's "Rabelais" and various plays by Samuel Beckett) and others.

Picasso Painting Stolen in Venezuela CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 4 (UPI).—A French street scene painted more than 30 years ago by Pablo Picasso and valued at about \$222,000 was stolen by hold-up men, police said today. Mrs. Encarnación Sánchez de Correa told police armed burglars entered her home here and made off with the approximately yard-square painting-will to her by her brother-in-law, Spanish painter Antonio Correa, about 20 years ago.

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Blazing Color in Tapestry and Print

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The fall art season begins in London this week with a flourish. At the Grabowski Gallery, 84 St. James Avenue, S.W.2, the Polish-born artist Tadek Beutlich is having a splendid show of tapestries and relief prints.

A pioneer in the dyeing of wool in the most subtle and brilliant colors, and in the use of metals and plastics in the weaving of tapestry, Beutlich this time outdoes himself in the creation of splendid works, great shaggy asymmetrical wall reliefs that would bring a feeling of medieval grandeur to any room in which they hang.

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In his relief prints, too, published by Editions Alsop, Beutlich is a pioneer laboriously printing by hand fugues of relief and falling color which blaze and burn and cut into the sight like so many lasers. I have watched his progress from the beginning with great eagerness; in this exhibition mind, eye and hand are now working at full stretch.

Another colorful show runs at the Grosvenor Gallery, 30 Davies Street, W.1, through October 17. This is of drawings, gouaches, pastels and watercolors in Art Nouveau style by Alphonse Mucha and in Art Deco style by Éric Mucba was the artist who rocketed to fame overnight in Paris with his poster design.

for Sarah Bernhard's production of "Gismonda." Thereafter, his style of poster design, with its flowers and its jewels, muted colors and compositions as involved as those of Byzantine icons, influenced a whole school of designers, among whom may be specially mentioned Alché, Poche, De Feure and Privat-Livemont. Among the hundred or so drawings and pastels by Mucha in the present exhibition, one can clearly discern the bases of his personal style.

Éric Russian-born and Paris-based designer has long been famous for his theater and fashion designs (working with Paul Potier in Paris, he designed clothes for Mata Hari). The current selection is of more than two hundred original drawings for stage and film sets, book illustrations, interior, fashion and theater designs, covering the period 1920-1958.

They include costumes for the Chicago Opera Company, and for the Folies Bergère in Paris, the Alcazar of Marseilles, George White's Scandals in New York (including the celebrated "Vegetable Ballet," one of the wildest pieces of costume design ever conceived), illustrations for Harper's Bazaar, and Art in Industry. One of the most interesting comparisons of the work of Éric and Mucha is afforded by Éric's costume design for England's "La Franciscaine Lointaine" (Cat. No. 261) for which Mucha also made a poster starring Bernhard.

The Austrian painter Dieter Stauber holds a first British exhibition at the Archer Gallery, 25 Grafton Street, W.1. Drawing somewhat in the style of Pascin and painting in the



A poster by Mucha, on view at the Grosvenor Gallery.

colors of the later Chagall, he makes cynical comments in Viennese fashion on the contemporary human condition. I am as yet uncertain how readily this Viennese jokiness (Schiele and Klimt are his forerunners) translates to cosmopolitan London; but his work certainly demands careful attention.

The bronzes by Louise Gordon at the Alwin Gallery, 56 Brook St., W.1, are of particular interest because the sculptor is deeply involved in the interrelationships of art and medicine, and bases her forms and her ideas on the theme of growth and decay in nature.

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Libyan Oil Price Dispute Is Settled by Occidental

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Occidental Petroleum today announced that it has settled the long-running argument over the price of its crude oil production in Libya.

No details on the agreement were given, save that the settlement was "mutually acceptable" to Occidental and to Libya.

The company added that it expected Libya's Prime Minister Muammar Kaddafi to make a major policy statement in the very near future.

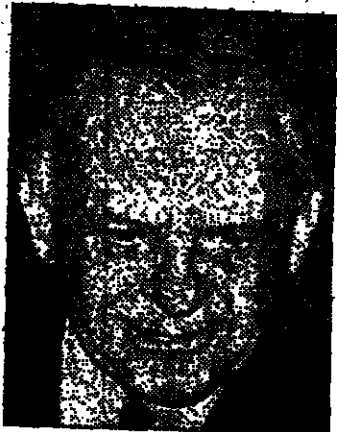
Spokesmen for other oil companies operating in Libya—namely Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Mobil Oil Corp.—said they had no new information on the status of price talks and declined comment on the Occidental statement. It was reported last week that SONJ subsidiary Esso and Occidental had made new offers to the Libyans.

Production hit

All companies operating there have had production cut back severely by government order during the dispute—in the case of Occidental to about 60,000 barrels a day in August from 800,000 barrels.

Today's short statement from company chairman Armand Hammer said that "Occidental's crude oil production from its concessions in Libya was restored as of Sept. 2."

Mr. Hammer has previously said



Armand Hammer

that Libyan operations account for roughly half of the company's profits, and the protracted argument over the price—initially an artificial amount on which tax payments are based—was obviously hurting the firm.

Profits slipped to \$43.38 million in the second quarter of the year from \$47.94 million in the 1969 period—and a production cut to less than 500,000 barrels daily was in effect for only about half of that quarter.

Libya has argued with other Arab producing nations that the Western oil companies were depleting the country's natural riches without feeding enough of the benefits back into the nation. As the dispute, brewing since last September's coup d'état, heated up, the government asked for a posted price of \$2.65 a barrel, up from \$2.21, and said it was a "correction" of pricing, implying that the jump might be retroactive to the start of oil pumping there nearly a decade ago.

Since then, there have been reports of various offers and counter-offers, all kept under wraps as negotiations continued.

Trading in Occidental shares was temporarily halted on the New York Stock Exchange today as first reports, and then confirmation, of the Libyan settlement filtered in and caused an influx of buy orders.

The stock, which had been up 2 7/8 at \$19 when trading was halted at mid-session, resumed trading about half an hour before the end of the session, on a block of 250,000 shares at 19 1/8.

Occidental wound up the day at the top of the NYSE active list with volume of 217,600 shares, up 4 1/2 to 30 5/8.

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Investments in East a Bumpy Road

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE (WP).—East European countries expecting a quick economic payoff from the Moscow-led opening of doors to Western technology might do well to consult the Yugoslavians before leaping into enthusiasm.

The lesson of Belgrade's pioneering enlistment of Western help is that the road is long and packed with political obstacles that take courage to negotiate.

Three years ago, for instance, Yugoslavia became the first Communist country to invite direct capital investment in its socialist enterprises. The 1967 investment law was a solid victory for pragmatists over ideological conservatives who feared the socialist system would be quickly eroded by a Western buyout.

Westerners wary

However, it is clear now to Belgrade's planners that they erred on the side of caution. Western capitalists have been wary of pouring in money and some officials are debating more enticements.

The experiment is by no means a failure. About 20 contracts between Yugoslav and foreign concerns have been bringing in around \$50 million in investments a year. But about a quarter of that sum was put in by an East German plant and various enterprises.

And the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris recently issued the sobering judgment that "the price which Yugoslavia is willing to pay may have to be raised."

The critique, applied to central Europe's most progressive Communist country, the unrivaled master at luring Western credits and know-how while preserving its political virginity, should provide food for thought for the rest of Communist Europe, which is only starting to compete for Western help.

Pragmatism lacking

Those small countries lack the independent, pragmatic political leadership which has been pushing through reforms here, relaxing the bureaucratic controls, decentralizing and doing

away with subsidies and "political" factories, building an infrastructure capable of receiving Western equipment and credits and putting them to maximum use.

And Yugoslavia has special advantages—raw materials, hard currency reserves from a booming tourist industry, the semi-home pay of Yugoslav workers in Western Europe and open lines of credit to major international banks.

Over the 30 years since Yugoslavia found itself cold-shouldered out of the Communist bloc—it has been practicing what Moscow, Warsaw, Budapest and Prague have begun to preach, and been chided by its Communist neighbors for "selling out" to Western capitalists—President Tito's answer to those critics has been that "it works."

Western influence

Last year, for instance, Yugoslavia received \$300 million in imported Western equipment. Yugoslavians now sip Coca-Cola and Pepsi bottled locally, and soon will receive color television via RCA equipment to test only a few that Western technology is changing the country.

The OECD report has therefore stung the Yugoslavians.

Investor doubts have centered on the complaint that they are asked to take large risks in return for limited rewards and circumscribed control over the funds invested.

In 1967 Yugoslav planners thought they had found out potential difficulties by providing a joint foreign-local board headed by two managing directors, one foreign, one local, to rule on major decisions.

But the OECD said potential investors were still troubled by the 49 percent limit on their capital resources and voting power, by the unique Yugoslav system in which workers have the right and duty to have a say in matters usually the prerogative of those who provide the capital, by the 35 percent federal oil profits and the requirement of reinvesting 20 percent plus strict limits on transferring funds out of the country.

Signs \$15 Million 'Interim' Agreement

IOS Spells Out Participation ICC Will Take

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Investors Overseas Service signed a \$15 million loan agreement today with a subsidiary of International Controls Corp. This provides that the subsidiary ICC Investments Ltd. will have two seats on the 27-member IOS board of directors and two seats—instead of the one originally envisaged—on its powerful executive committee.

In addition, the subsidiary will have two seats on a new five-member finance committee which will have the right to veto "any action of financial significance" envisaged by IOS or any of its subsidiaries.

Two members will be named by IOS and the fifth will be acceptable to both parties, the announcement said.

Power limit

An IOS spokesman indicated, however, that the finance committee would be confined to budgetary matters, and that the executive committee, which meets here almost every day, would continue its overall responsibility.

Two members of the IOS board will resign to make room for the ICC nominees. The executive

committee, whose membership increased to eight yesterday with the election of Bernard Cornfield, the deposed IOS chief, is expected to have nine members.

Mr. Cornfield was also formally elected to the board of directors.

The resignation of Richard M. Hammerman, head of IOS's London-based insurance subsidiary, from the executive committee, was announced today. An IOS spokesman said this was for personal reasons.

Asked whether IOS's participation was a high price to pay for a \$15 million loan, the spokesman replied that the worth of IOS was estimated at \$100 million and that these were the customary terms for an unsecured loan. King Resources still holds an unsecured IOS note for \$8 million, the spokesman noted.

In return for its loan, King Resources obtained three seats on the IOS board.

One of the first duties of the finance committee, he said, will be to cut the 1970 operating budget to around \$40 million. This was the figure originally planned for 1969, but IOS was spending at the annual rate of \$58 million a year at the end of the year, the spokesman said.

No comment came from Mr. Cornfield, who brought over Harold Lever, of the British bank Warburgs, in a last-minute attempt to block the loan agreement by giving IOS an alternative to ICC.

The loan agreement, as worked out yesterday by the IOS board and Robert Vesco, ICC head, makes only one other change from the previous agreement in principle: a slight increase in the price of the IOS shares which the subsidiary will be entitled to buy.

Terms detailed

The first \$5 million of the loan, to be advanced on Sept. 17, will carry with it warrants to purchase 4 million common shares.

The next \$5 million, to be provided between now and March 1, will entitle the subsidiary to buy a further 1 million shares. An optional final \$5 million, to be supplied by agreement between both parties, will carry with it the right to buy 2.5 million shares.

Under the agreement in principle, the warrants would have been exercisable at a uniform \$2.00 a share. The final terms provided for a sliding scale of \$2.00 a share until Jan. 1, 1972, to \$3.00 a share during 1975.

The entire loan is repayable by May 24, 1971.

Interim measure

The new loan agreement, the spokesman said, is only an interim action to meet the financial difficulties IOS has encountered in the past six months, and it is still looking for a long-range solution.

According to the spokesman, IOS is basically interested in an association with local financial institutions in the many countries in which it is operating.

U.S. Launches Study Of Rail Freight Rates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced today an immediate investigation into the adequacy of freight rates and charges of all U.S. railroads.

The action followed a petition from Eastern and Western railroads asking for a 15 percent increase in freight rates.

The commission today denied that request but said it would authorize the carriers to the new tariff schedules on not less than 60 days notice, with an effective date no earlier than Nov. 18. The new schedules would be subject to suspension.

The ICC said its investigation would be coupled with an earlier freight rate increase that is still pending. Hearings are due to begin Sept. 21.

Fed Presses Policy Easing Money Supply

Latest Totals Growing At More Rapid Rate

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System pressed its policy of monetary expansion during the last two weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

The monetary aggregates—the broad totals that measure the availability of funds in the economy—all showed a tendency to grow at a more rapid rate than had been characteristic recently.

In particular, the totals that are heavily influenced by commercial bank time deposits expanded at exceptionally rapid rates. In late June, in the wake of the default of the Penn Central Transportation Co., the Fed suspended the interest-rate ceilings on large 30- to 89-day time deposits and the banks have wasted no time in bidding for funds.

The flood of cash into the banks has improved the availability of lendable funds considerably and, if it continues over the next few months, could play a decisive role in leading to a reduction in the prime lending rate of the major banks, which is now 8 percent.

On Aug. 26, negotiable certificates of deposit at large banks totaled \$90.2 billion, up \$7.4 billion since June 17, just prior to the Penn Central debacle.

During the week ended Wednesday, total time deposits at the clearing house banks, including not only CDs but all other interest-bearing accounts as well, averaged \$16.4 billion.

The adjusted bank credit proxy—total member-bank deposits plus certain nondeposit items such as commercial paper and Eurodollar borrowings—averaged \$321.3 billion in the four weeks ended Aug. 26. This level was equal to an annual rate of increase of almost 22 percent in the last month, 15.5 percent in the last three months and 11.8 percent in the last six months.

Similarly, the "broad" money supply—currency in the hands of the public, most bank checking accounts and bank time deposits expanded at an 18 percent rate over the last month, at a 13.5 percent rate in the last quarter and 12.4 percent in the last half.

The monetary base and the money supply narrowly defined (currency and demand deposits) also showed a strong growth pattern, although less exuberant than "broad" money.

In the last six months, the money supply grew at a 6.7 percent annual rate.

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Stock Prices Advance Amid Heavy Turnover

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved impressively higher today and closed with a flourish on the eve of the long Labor Day weekend.

Finishing at its best level of a heavy-volume session, the Dow Jones industrial average ran up 5.88 to 771.15. This figure represents a new recovery high from the seven-year low of 631.16 on May 26.

"I think you can safely say," one Wall Street broker remarked, "that the back of the brutal bear market has been broken."

Whether his forecast holds true, only time will tell. But the market's bullish performance in recent weeks has amazed—and delighted—the investment community.

Dow Takes Off

Since Aug. 13, when the market shook off its late-summer lethargy, the Dow has climbed 64 1/2 points. Turnover, as well as prices, boomed for the session prior to a long weekend, when many brokers and clients are already vacation-bound.

The tape ran three minutes late at the closing bell, something that has not happened since June 2. A pair of former speculative favorites surged to the top of the active list in dramatic fashion—Occidental Petroleum on word it has settled on prices with the Libyan government, and Natoms, soaring 9 to 58 3/8 for an 1 1/2 point gain for the week, right on the heels of last week's advance of 8 1/8 points.

The strength in Natoms was touched off by a company announcement last Tuesday of an oil discovery off the shores of Somalia. Its record price was 130 1/2 last year, while the 1970 low was 13 1/8, and high, 66 1/4.

Short covering by traders prior to the holiday weekend helped to the closing.

Japan Eyes Guidelines For Its Exports to U.S.

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry is considering a plan to introduce guidelines for Japanese exports to the United States in order to ensure orderly marketing, a ministry spokesman said today.

Ministry department have been ordered to make an overall check of commodities which might cause "trade friction" with the United States, the spokesman said. The guidelines might take the form of ceilings or warnings, he added.

Bank Lowers Rate

GREEN BAY, Wis., Sept. 4 (Reuters).—University State Bank cut its prime rate today to 7.5 percent from 8 percent. The bank is the third small institution to cut the rate in about a week.

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Pound Sterling Still Slipping; Gold Declines

LONDON, Sept. 4 (UPI).—The British pound slumped on the foreign exchange market today to its lowest level against the dollar for about a year.

Sterling did improve against one or two European currencies, such as the Swedish krona and Italian lira, on very little volume. Monday's Labor Day holiday, which will close New York currency markets, and a little selling was enough to push the pound down to close at \$2.3175, down 15 points. At one point it hit \$2.3165.

Dealers said the Bank of England followed its recent policy of letting the exchange rate take all the strain. At one time the bank would normally have moved into the market and spent some foreign currency reserves to steady the rate when it hovered near \$2.3225.

Husbanding Reserves

Recently it has abandoned this policy and prefers instead to husband its reserves, which had climbed steadily each month for a year until August when they declined \$18 million.

This period each year is traditionally a tough time for the pound, but the added burden of labor unrest crippling the export-earning auto industry has added new pressure.

Gold Price Dips

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—The price of gold was off a net 25 cents an ounce at the afternoon fixing here today, after jumping at the morning fixing to \$36.30 an ounce.

The afternoon fix of \$36.25 an ounce, however, was still a healthy 40 cents up from the \$35.85 fixing on Monday morning.

The steady gain was fed, dealers said, by a trickle of speculative buying added to industrial buying. Trading volume was described as "all week, as sellers held off."

Interest Put Into Escrow By Unexcelled

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT).—Unexcelled Inc., now facing a \$350,000 demand from the Chase Manhattan Bank in its capacity as trustee for bondholders, declared last night that it would deposit the money in escrow.

The failure to meet a Sept. 1 deadline for payment of interest due on a \$10 million Eurobond issue brought an immediate request from the American Stock Exchange for an explanation.

In a statement released by Roy C. Schoenharz, president, the company said that it was violating a tender offer to bondholders made by its foreign subsidiary, Unexcelled International, N. V.

The revised tender provides for debenture holders who accept the offer to also

PEANUTS



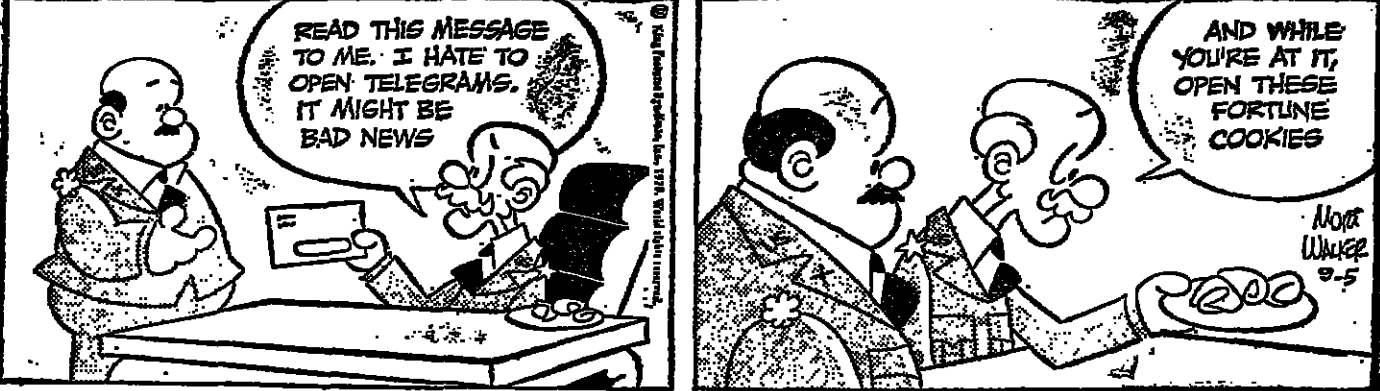
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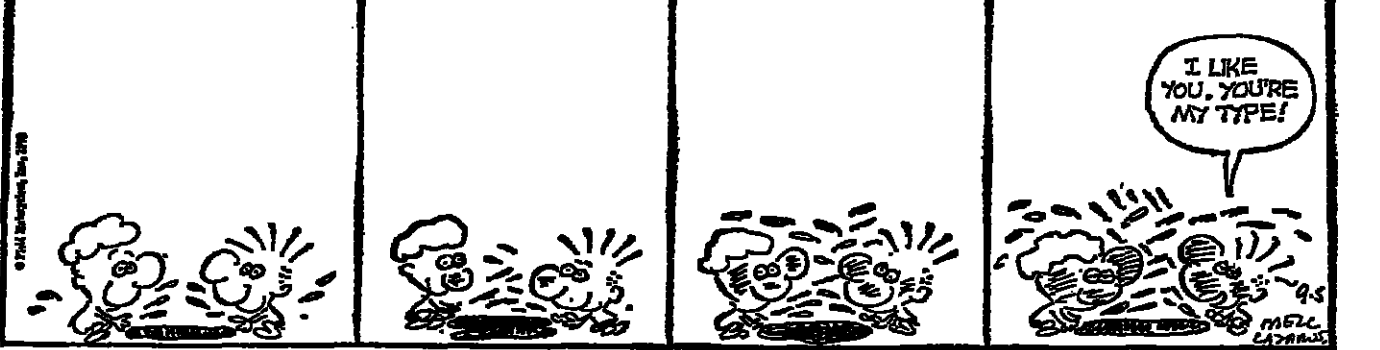
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DENNIS THE MENACE



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Jumbles: TONIC LEGAL HELMET OPENLY

BOOKS

THE STRANGE LAST VOYAGE OF DONALD CROWHURST

By Nicholas Tomalin and Ron Hall, Stein & Day, 317 p. Illustrated, \$7.95.

Reviewed by Ernie Bradford

THIS is one of the most extraordinary stories about the sea ever to be published. Donald Crowhurst was a man of extraordinary contradictions and contradictions and this is the story of how he set out from Britain in October, 1968, in the first round-the-world, nonstop, single-handed yacht race, and how his boat was found some eight months later—deserted, but still sailing along under her mizzen sail in mid-Atlantic.

An examination of the logbooks found aboard the boat Teignmouth Electron revealed that Crowhurst had never gone round the world at all, and that he had in fact spent the past 243 days sailing about in the Atlantic, keeping clear of the shipping routes and sending back false radio reports of his supposed progress round the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn. Yet only shortly before his yacht was found abandoned he had been expected back at Teignmouth, England, by an eager throng of yachtsmen and holiday-makers as winner of the Round-the-World race, sponsored by the Sunday Times of London, which had happened. It is this question that the authors (themselves Sunday Times reporters) set out to solve. They manage to do so completely convincingly with the aid of the logbooks, notebooks and journals that Donald Crowhurst left behind. Indeed, there can be little doubt that he left them all so carefully displayed in order that his guilt for the attempted deception should be made known to the world.

The round-the-world race was a good journalistic idea, but the question must inevitably be asked: Should the race ever have been promoted? The answer is, not under the conditions which it was. It produced a fine winner in Robin Knox-Johnston, a professional mariner, with a lot of sailing experience behind him. Donald Crowhurst, to judge from this account, had relatively little sailing experience, no ocean racing experience, and no single-handed experience.

This is the story of a man who set out in an ill-organized boat, realized that he could not cope with the conditions likely to be experienced in the floating fortress, did not dare to give up and face his sponsors and his debts, tried to cheat, was honest enough to realize that he could not go through with it—and then went mad. The last section of this book, in which the authors quote freely from Crowhurst's journals, are horrifying to read. Dostoevsky could hardly equal this picture of spiritual tragedy and failure.

Donald Crowhurst was something of a show-off and, as the authors describe him, a small-town intellectual. At the time when he left on the race in his trimaran, Teignmouth Electron, he was manager of his own small electronics firm, which was doing badly and, indeed, in danger of foundering. He needed to win not only for the prize money and other cash accruing, but for the publicity which would undoubtedly have saved his firm.

The boat itself appears to have been structurally sound

—indeed it has recently been sold. The trouble about the whole venture was that every thing was done in a great rush, too little and too late, confusion piled on confusion—an sailor who had done little more than "potter about in small boats." One sees Crowhurst's predicament from the beginning—and the terrible thing was that he could not afford to back out. His widow told the authors that on the night before he sailed she said to him:

"If you give up now, will you be unhappy for the rest of your life?" Donald did not answer, but started to cry. He wept until morning...

He was trying, she says, to tell her that he had failed and that he did not want to go on with it—but she did not realize this at the time.

So Crowhurst sailed off. From the very beginning things went wrong.

"The thing about single-handed sailing," as the authors write, "is it puts a great deal of pressure on the man; it explores his weaknesses with a penetrating that very few other occupations can manage." Donald Crowhurst had neither the temperament nor the experience to what he had undertaken. He realized, too, that his yacht was unfit for the kind of conditions that he might later expect to encounter. It was at this point that he thought of his great deception. He could not afford to go back defeated, so what he would do was pretend he had sailed around the world. He would keep a real log of his true position, but he would falsify another one which would show him, in the difference weeks, in the areas where he was supposed to have been. The monumental arrogance of such a concept shows that even this early he must have been suffering from paranoia.

Finally, in one sense, really caught up with him. As he was returning from his Atlantic "hideout" for a hero's reception—the overall winner, as most supposed him to be—he realized he could not go through with it. The months of solitude coupled with the loneliness of his moral predicament in the end unhinged his mind. "It is finished—it is finished, it is the mercy!" he wrote in the logbook and put down the exact time. (Time becomes an obsession with navigators.) Then, one presumes, holding his chronometer and his fake logbook in his arms, he stepped off the stern.

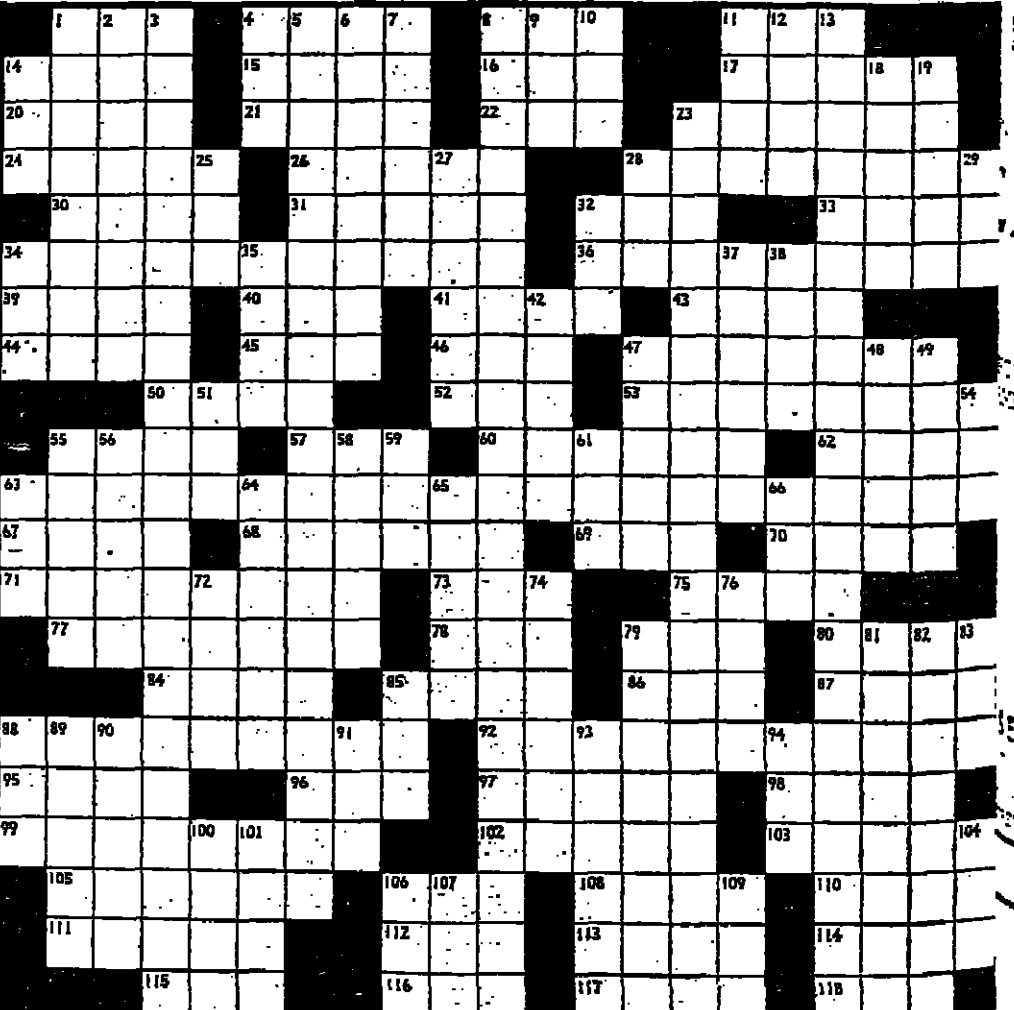
He left the truth behind him and Tomalin and Hall have deciphered it for us. This is one of the most moving and disturbing books I have ever read. I don't think I shall ever forget it. In some ways I wish I could it is not just a book for single-handed yachtsmen or even nauts or psychologists, but to any thinking and sensitive human being. Here, in the last terrible pages, one literally watches a mind explode.

Ernie Bradford's "The Mediterranean" will be published next winter. He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

WORKADAY WORLD—By Barbara Lewis



- DOWN
- 1 Sky body
 - 2 Regarding, in music
 - 3 Advice from Longfellow
 - 4 "Little" (speak)
 - 5 Grant's words about toll
 - 6 Inserts
 - 7 Medicines
 - 8 Words by I.B.J.
 - 9 In demand
 - 10 Induced
 - 11 Zoological suffix
 - 12 Gender, abbr.
 - 13 Job for heaven
 - 14 Poet's above
 - 15 Burn or Eric
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 - 17 More shrubbery
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 - 19 Track, in Italy
 - 20 Racetracks
 - 21 "Flow-ingly" river
 - 22 Direction
 - 23 Little, in Paris
 - 24 Korean, G.T.
 - 25 "Gazzara"
 - 26 Building, name
 - 27 Start of a jazz piece
 - 28 Dumbest, degree, abbr.
 - 29 Ivy leaguer
 - 30 Yarn
 - 31 Bird of prey
 - 32 Rumpus, folk song
 - 33 King Arthur's father
 - 34 Greek letter
 - 35 Scottish actor
 - 36 "My Sister"
 - 37 Fleming
 - 38 Prefix with bus and present
 - 39 Berlin
 - 40 Cricket, sides
 - 41 Kind of cat
 - 42 Marriage words
 - 43 Born, Fr.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Art Buchwald

A School for Porters

MARTHA'S VINEYARD. Mass.—Many air travelers have noticed that their luggage has been getting more of a bashing recently than it has in the past. This is no accident. Most airline luggage handlers must now go to school before an airline will allow them to touch a piece of baggage.

I was fortunate to visit the Dent Airline Luggage and Freight Handlers' School in St. Louis last week. The Dent school trains most of the airline baggage handlers in the United States. Mr. Dent, founder and president of the school, took me out on a large playing field the size of a football gridiron. Several teachers were in session. The teachers all wore baseball caps and sweatshirts, and had whistles around their necks. The pupils were dressed in white coveralls. In the first class were stopped to watch, students were throwing pieces of luggage to each other.



Buchwald

"All right, let's throw them a little harder," the coach yelled. "What are you guys, a bunch of cream puffs? You there, Pitovsky. You're not supposed to catch every bag. Drop a few."

Pitovsky dropped the next one and it broke open, scattering clothes all over the field.

Edinburgh Festival Drops Miller Film

LONDON, Sept. 4 (Reuters).—The sexy Danish film "Quiet Days in Clichy," based on a book by American novelist Henry Miller, has been withdrawn from the Edinburgh Film Festival.

Festival director Murry Grigor said, "We had to withdraw 'Clichy' because it was on a list of films we thought might be controversial."

He said that since the picture had not been seen and graded by the British Board of Film Censors, and local magistrates had not been able to see it in advance, it was decided to withdraw it.

100 Years Later—The 'Same' Republic

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Amid shouts of "Le Roi à Paris!" and comments in the opposition press that the country still had a long way to go to democracy, France today celebrated the centennial of the French Republic, a republic born in the ashes of the French empire at Sedan, Sept. 1, 1870.

Three days later the Third Republic was proclaimed by Léon Gambetta and Jules Favre at the Hôtel de Ville in Paris, ending the 18-year-old Second Empire of Napoleon III. It is a republic that according to Gaullist doctrine still exists today, having been preserved by Gen. de Gaulle during World War II and improved by the constitutions of the Fourth and Fifth Republics.

Today's celebration fittingly took place at the Hôtel de Ville, which is symbolic not only as the birthplace of the Third Republic, but as the place where Gen. de Gaulle chose to decline to proclaim a new republic at the *Liberation* in 1944.

Urged by members of the National Resistance Council to announce the revolutionary nature of the *Résistance* and to proclaim the republic from the balcony of the Hôtel de Ville, Gen. de Gaulle uttered his famous phrase, "The Republic has never ceased to exist."

French newspapers have been filled with analyses of the events of 1870 and their contemporary significance. Writing in *Le Monde*, Jean-Marie Domenach went so far as to suggest that if Frenchmen had made Sept. 1—the anniversary of the Sedan defeat—a national holiday instead of Nov. 11, the debacle of 1940 might have been avoided.

Mr. Domenach called the French defeat in 1940 a repeat performance of the Sedan disaster.

French historian Jean-Baptiste Duroselle was no kinder in his comments. Distributing blame equally between Napoleon III and the Empress Eugénie, Mr. Duroselle writes that the emperor did not understand the German movement for national unity under Bismarck, and when he finally did understand, in 1870, it was too late. Eugénie got blamed for urging her husband on to war with Germany when the emperor himself, on the eve of the conflict, favored peace.

Bismarck, however, is not completely exonerated by the French historian, especially in the German chancellor's re-echoing of the Ems telegram to give it a tone insufferably insulting to the proud French emperor.

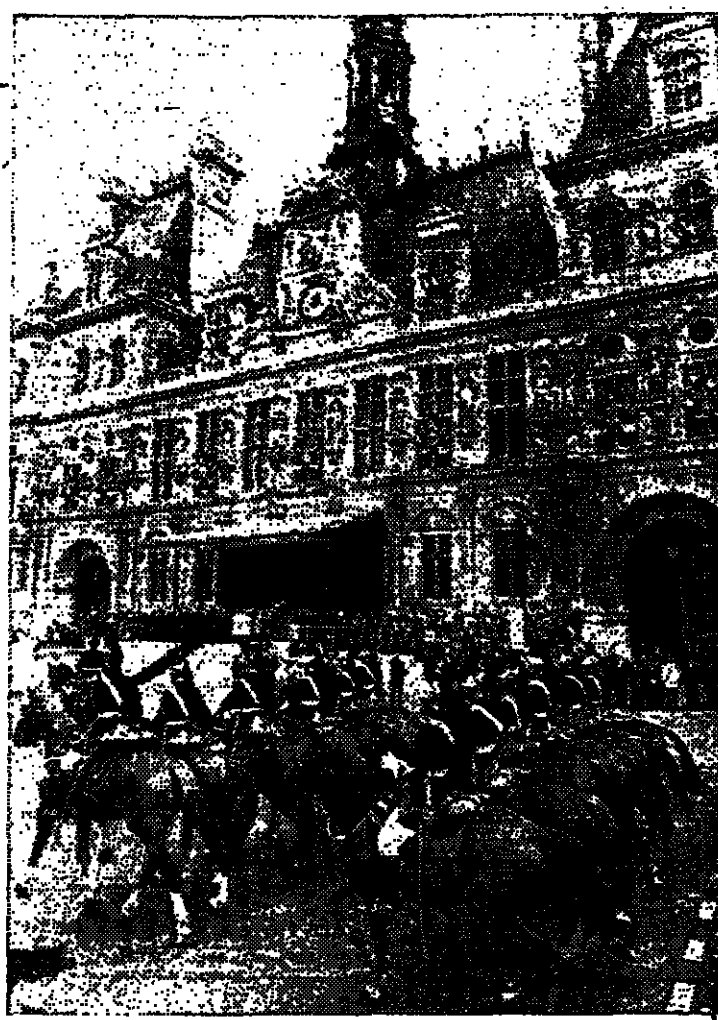
"The war," writes Mr. Duroselle, "was desired by both sides."

If these commentators don't shed too many tears over the defeat of 1870, it is because, in their eyes, it brought to France the enduring republic, unlike the ephemeral First and Second Republics.

As Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas said today in a speech at the Hôtel de Ville (a replica of the 1870 building which was destroyed during the Paris Commune of 1871), "the essential thing is that France today could not be anything but republican... The Third Republic has definitely implanted in France—not only in the texts, but in our spirits and our customs—political democracy."

Some commentators would not grant so much. Writing in the liberal *Combat*, Philippe Tesson renewed the opposition's cry against Communist "perspective" and branded the Gaullists the new aristocracy. "The Republic is still to be achieved," he said.

Serge Maffert in the pro-government *France-Soir* com-



The Garde Républicaine parades in front of the Hôtel de Ville in Paris for the 100th anniversary of the French Republic.

mented simply that the *république* was still not the *république* of "all Frenchmen." That, wrote Mr. Maffert, should be the goal of the present government.

As though anticipating the comments, Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who returned briefly to Paris from his Bordeaux electoral campaign, said in his speech that the decentralization of France and what he called concertation between the government and citizens, were now the two major themes of internal policy.

The royalists would not have it that way. During today's celebration at the Hôtel de Ville and just before dozens of pigeons were let free to symbolize the carrier pigeon communications between Paris and the provinces during the German siege of 1870, a band of young royalists sent up their cry in favor of the Count of Paris, the Bourbon pretender to the throne. The police picked up 39 royalists.

And finally, to see what people really thought about the centennial, Agence France-Press, the French news service, sent a reporter out to interview a certain Lucie Grutinger, born Sept. 1, 1870.

"To speak frankly," said Mme. Grutinger, "I don't give a damn about the Third Republic. What did it represent for her? Too many misfortunes, too many wars," she replied. "I have seen too much."

PEOPLE:

Conversation With a Cop

Transcript, translated from the original parrot of a conversation between an American motorist and a policeman who had whistled him to a halt a short distance beyond an insignificant intersection in Meudon, France:

Gendarme: Just what do you think you were doing?

Yank: I beg your pardon, officer, Sir?

G: The light, the light.

Y: Oh, the light. You mean the light I just went through?

G: Very quick on the uptake. Also on the accelerator.

Y: Yes. Well, the light was orange, of course, and I didn't want to stop in the middle of the crossroads.

G: The light was red. It was red.

Y: Oh no, officer, sir. It was orange. Would you go through a red light in France?

G: Yes. And for your information, in France we call it a yellow light.

Y: That's curious. In my country we call it orange. Sometimes amber, but most people say orange, you know?

G: Fascinating. In France we call it yellow.

Y: But officer, sir, look at the light. Wait till it changes... There... I ask you, is that yellow, like a banana, or is that orange, like a well, like an orange. I mean look at it...

G: All right, Peter Pan. I haven't got all day. Let me give you a little advice, though. You're not in America, you're in France. In France, what you went through is a yellow light.

Y: Yes sir. That's just what I was trying to tell you.

G: The going is to give you exactly five seconds to get the hell out of here.

Word arrives from England that that computer sacked by the Birmingham BSA motorcycle factory for fudging up the weekly payroll was actually a victim of amateur programming, an injustice which has prompted a London firm to post the following notice on its own giant beam:

ALLES-LOOKENPEEPERS!

Das computermaschine ist nicht für fingerpimper und wackelknieger geeignet. Schnapp den springerwerk, bloßfusen und poppenorken mit spitzenparken. Ist nicht ger-



verken bei das dummkopfen. Das rubbernacken sightseem keepen hands in das pocket, relaxen und watch das blinken lights.

BRANCHING OUT: Jazz pianist Romano Mussolini, son of the late dictator, who made his first public appearance as a pianist in Cesena, Italy, with a display of 15 recent works. A 18th was given to sister-in-law Sophia Loren.

John Clayton, of Gliberty, England, who redecorated his roof to spell the name "JEAN" in six-foot-high black tiles superimposed on red ones in tribute to 16 years of happy marriage, has been cleared of contravening county zoning laws, according to yesterday's Daily Telegraph. "A spokesman for the East Riding County Council planning department," reports the Telly, "said Mr. Clayton was not breaking any laws. There was a set policy on roof advertisements, but this work was not in that category because Mr. Clayton was not selling anything or giving direction signs." Well, we should hope not!

—DICK BORABACK

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